The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4672. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Ocean Cable to Saturday Night.

Differences between Italy and Austria about Venetia.

Disagreement as to the Debt of the Latter State.

Great Britain Giving Advice to Turkey.

The Sultan Advised to Give Crete an Autonomy.

Departure of the American Squadron from Russia.

Good Feeling in Russia toward the United States.

Bismarck Thanks Americans for Humane Services.

The Expected Circular from the Emperor Napoleon.

It is Presumed to be Placid and Pacific.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

Rumor of a Difficulty About the Debt of Venetia.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

There is a rumor of a difficulty between Italy and Austria, on the subject of the debt of Venetia.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

The Government of Crete—Great Britain Urges the Sultan to Let Them Govern Themselves.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

It is said that Great Britain has urged the Porte to give an autonomy to Crete, and that the Porte has refused.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Departure of the American Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The United States squadron left Russian waters to-day.

A Leading Russian Journal on the Position of the United States and Russia.

MOSCOW, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The Moscow *Gazette* extols the alliance between Russia and the United States.

PRUSSIA AND UNITED STATES.

Count Bismarck Thanks Americans for Hospital Aid.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Count BISMARCK has sent a letter of thanks to the United States Minister, acknowledging the kindness of the American residents who furnished the fifty tons of ice for the wounded in the hospitals.

FRANCE AND ALL THE WORLD.

Napoleon's Circular—It is Expected to be Very Dove-like.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 15.

It is expected that the Circular which the Emperor NAPOLEON is about to issue to the Powers of Europe, will be very pacific in its tone and character.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Continuation of the Troubles Along the Eastern Shore of the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The troubles on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean are on the increase.

THE GULF CABLE.

Mr. Fields' Operations—The New Cable Across the Gulf of St. Lawrence to be Laid Very Soon.

PORT AU BASQUE, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The *Medway* completed coaling at midnight on Tuesday, and left in company with the *Terrible* at daylight on Wednesday morning.

We arrived at St. Pierre early on Thursday morning, but were prevented from entering the harbor by thick weather until next day.

We have found a suitable landing-place for our cable, from Placencia to St. Pierre.

We arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and shall proceed to lay the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence as soon as the weather will permit.

It has been blowing a gale all day, preventing us from landing before. We arrived off this point early this morning. CYRUS W. FIELD.

The Southern Loyalists at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 15.

The Southern Loyalists arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening, and at 8 o'clock they were welcomed to the Capital by Judge HARRIS.

Gov. BROWNLOW and A. J. HAMILTON made speeches to respectable audiences. They are stopping at the Delavan House.

Steamer Explosion on The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The steamer *Allena May*, running between Gallipolis and Guyandotte, exploded her boiler at 11 o'clock this morning, four miles below Gallipolis. Two of the crew and one passenger were killed, and nine of the crew and three passengers were wounded.

New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Sailed steamship *Fung Shuey* for New-York.

Arrived steamer *Merrimac* from New-York.

It is expected there will be a large emigration from Mississippi to Texas this Fall. Some will also go to Brazil and some Honduras.

Races at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The great trot to-day between *Dexter* and *Patchen*, to harness, was won by the former. *Dexter's* time was 2:24¼, 2:22¼ and 2:29. *Patchen's* best time

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

NATIONAL QUESTIONS.

Wendell Phillips on the Southern Loyalists' Convention.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

At last the South has spoken on *the only great national issue—negro suffrage*. Its testimony has been uttered in just those circumstances that we should have chosen had we been permitted to arrange them. The influences to which the Convention was subjected, tested the strength and the exact character of its convictions. Here, as in every other instance, at the South as at the North, it is clear that the people, including their leaders, really believe that negro suffrage is the only full and permanent cure for our national difficulties; the only arrangement that will insure that safety for life at the South, and that temptation for Northern capital to go there, which are indispensable to any true reconstruction. The debates of this Convention, placed alongside of the comments on them, prove this to any observing man.

Putting one side those few erratic minds still imbued with colorphobia, the sincerity of whose doubts on this subject need not be questioned, the rest of the nation could be divided into three classes—first, the thoroughly dishonest hypocrites, like JOHNSON, and the *Evening Post*, who believe, know, and have often avowed their conviction of the need of negro suffrage, but now deny and conceal it from conscious spite, ambition, or love of lucre. Secondly, time servers, like WILSON, of Massachusetts, the Tennessee men and the bulk of the Republican Press, who conceal their real sentiments to secure the success of the party. Some of these are honestly deluded, and really fear to speak their thoughts, from dread of consequences; others adopt this mask because, indifferent to all principle, they think this course will do them the least harm with friend and foe. Thirdly, the great body of the nation, who know that full justice to the negro is the only cure for our hurt, *avow it, mean to have it, and are only temporarily baulked in their purpose by timid, selfish, ignorant or ambitious leaders.*

* * * * * *

Our Northern doughfaces, with some difficulty, persuaded the Border State delegates to smother their convictions, assuring them that any Radical platform would peril Republican success this Fall. Thus these Northern Facing-both-ways-politicians succeeded in preventing the Convention, as a whole, from taking any ground on the great issue. But the debate which ensued proved how unalterable and deep-seated was the conviction of both Border State and Gulf State men as to the necessity of such a measure. No one denied its necessity, no one doubted that finally it must be. No one offered anything that could be called, by the utmost courtesy, an argument against its being now demanded.

When the Border State men, by the persuasion of their Northern deceivers, surrendered the point of demanding it now, they stultified themselves. If they had nothing to ask for their constituents, why did they assemble? They had no constituents but the blacks. Their white constituency is too insignificant in numbers to be counted. They confess as much when they sum up the dangers to which the isolated white loyalists are exposed, the moment our Northern army leaves. A few strangers like the native Christians of Damascus or Pekin, just large enough in numbers for the pettiest foe to see and trample on. New-Orleans proves it—all her white loyalty shut up in one hall and murdered by a single blow. *If they did not represent the blacks, they represented nobody.* If they did represent the blacks, then they betrayed their constituents. If they came to speak only for whites, then instead of being a representative body they were merely a *meeting of respectable gentlemen assembled to proclaim their individual grievances*, like the members of a banking or railroad corporation who feel themselves to have been cheated. A perfectly honest and worthy function, but one in which the general public needs not take any special interest. The only noticeable characteristic of such a gathering is that, at a moment like this, *it seems slightly impertinent for a hundred or two private gentlemen to trouble the public with their griefs.*

The Gulf State men, on the contrary, those who spoke and acted at the last session of the Convention, represented not only a principle but a nation. They represented a principle, the acknowledgment of which revives trade, gives new life to public credit, sets up law, now beaten down in one-half the nation, and makes civil war impossible. They represent a nation—*five millions of blacks*—whose weight against us made the rebellion possible, whose supposed neutrality enabled it to drag on for years, and whose decision on our side crushed resistance to national authority. They represent allies whose claim on our honor is indorsed by our most urgent self-interest; without whose continued assistance the nation's victory would be substantial defeat, since a large standing army, sufficient to watch the South, would, at the same time, kill the principle of our Government and bankrupt our exchequer. * * * * *

That these noble men stood firm against the persuasion of their Border State brothers, and the entreaties of their Northern visitors, that all the cajoling of practical political jugglers never deceived or confused them one moment, proves the intensity and clearness of their conviction. They have done us a very great service. Again has the negro—this time by his representatives—saved our laboring standard. Negro suffrage was hitherto a private theory—a faith avowed by many, accepted by most; but it had no political standing. The Cleveland Convention of 1864 is the only political body that ever lifted up this sign of safety before the nation. The utter and bitter disavowal of that movement by the besotted idolators of LINCOLN and JOHNSON defeated that attempt to draw attention to the point.

But after this momentous indorsement, negro suffrage takes its place among acknowledged party issues. It had *force*; it has now taken *form*. Seeming strange—but not so in reality—that the heartiest friends of such a measure should come from among the aristocracy of the old slave States!

We wanted the full, frank, explicit opinion of the Southern loyalists on our issues—the testimony of experts, the evidence of those specially able to judge; in order that with such materials in their hands, Northern men could make up a sound judgment. We did not want *so much* of Southern opinion given us as political gamesters thought would not peril their schemes, and *the rest* of it smothered. We do not want Southern opinion filtered through Republican cowardice. Thanks to Gen. HAMILTON and his comrades, we have got what we wanted—the willing testimony of the Gulf, and the reluctant confession of the Border States—all agreeing that impartial justice is our only security.

The conduct of the Border States is in exact keeping with all their action during the war. They were always invisible, except as the strong color of the section they clung to gave them character. They have always been the blank leaf between the Testaments, on which each new owner writes his individual record. The evil genius of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, is therefore of less moment, as he only seduced willing victims. It is no atonement, to be sure; but it is some satisfaction to know that *he is, as usual, busy denying in public the words he whispered to his dupes.*

The Gulf States, as usual, were positive. When the positive Radicalism of the Gulf and that of the Lakes come together, it is easy to predict results. The hammer and the anvil are agreed; let the molten and passive mass of the middle section take warning. New-England shouts, "All Hail," and the great West says "Amen" to the Gulf. Their right hands are clasped, and their hearts one in this purpose; and, as BONAPARTE said, the word "*impossible*" is not in their dictionaries. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Unpublished Letter of the Late Edward Everett.

From the Vicksburgh Herald.

The following letter from the late Hon. EDWARD EVERETT to a citizen of this place, written in 1862, has been placed at our disposal. We publish it as a part of the history of the times, showing the opinions of one of the ablest of Northern statesmen on the course to be pursued toward the South. We regret that no such catholic spirit actuated the Government when we were compelled to lay down our arms:

BOSTON, April 25, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I duly received your two favors of the 17th and 18th inst. They contain matters well worthy of the deepest reflection. I have from the commencement of our deplorable troubles felt all the embarrassments under which Union men at the South were laboring, and so long as the General Government was, by the force of circumstances, unable to protect them, I have made every allowance for their yielding to the despotism of the Confederate Government. * * * I would gladly do anything to restore peace to the country, but no effectual effort in that direction can be made by a man of my political antecedents. I advised the Government, after the fall of Donelson and the occupation of Nashville, to issue a proclamation inviting the Confederates to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. Subsequent events have shown that such an invitation would have been premature. Two or three decisive victories are still necessary to break the back and the heart of the rebellion. When this is done it may be hoped that the Southern masses will throw off their leaders and return to the Union—the best and mildest Government ever known—on the basis of the Constitution.

As for further guarantees for the security of slave property, they are unnecessary, and the demand for them is not made in good faith. That was plainly shown last year, in the manner with which all attempts at compromise were met in Congress.

The South has been violated by the tone of the Northern Press, platform and pulpit, but never injured in her constitutional rights, even in her own interpretation of them. Now and then the escape of a fugitive slave is added, but this happens quite as often at the South as at the North. The agitation of this subject cannot be stopped. Secession will not help it. If the South should establish her independence, it would go on with ten-fold vehemence. Not one fugitive would ever be given up, and there would be a John Brown raid every year. As for the Territories, the utmost to which the North would now consent would be the restoration of the Missouri Line, and I greatly doubt whether that would be agreed to. In a word, every cause of controversy now existing would continue to exist in augmented force, and many new ones be added, without those means of amicable adjustment which the Federal Constitution affords. The result is, that if a temporary accommodation could be patched up, on the basis of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, it would be nothing but a hollow farce and last only till a new cause of quarrel arose, and the means of resuming hostilities could be got together.

I do not go into the discussion of the impossibility of agreeing to any terms of separation. I will only say that in my opinion the States which hold the headwaters of the Susquehannah will never allow the entrance of Chesapeake Bay to be controlled by a foreign power. Whether the great North will permit the outlet of the Missouri to be occupied by such a power you can judge better than I can.

Union men in the border States must not be misled by the opinions expressed and the objects avowed by men entertaining exclusive views.(*)

There will always be such men—able, conscientious, zealous, however mistaken, and in free countries the utterance of these views cannot be prevented. All attempts to suppress them augment the evil. The fires of the Inquisition did not do it, the fires of Hell could not do it. Conservative men must submit to it; and to the obloquy which results from it. Union men must submit to it, and meet it with the constitutional weapons of reason and argument. Southern men, loyal or disloyal, must submit to it, so long as they insist upon sustaining Slavery—remembering, above all things, that if the North were silent the rest of the civilized world would continue to cry out; those European presses which, from mistaken notions of European intents, now favor the Southern Confederacy, would again make war upon Slavery; and in all probability it would become a subject of domestic dissension, for nothing has done more to bind the South together on this subject than Anti-Slavery discussion in the Free States. Even in reference to the lowest calculation of interest, the South should follow the significant advice of Mr. JEFFERSON in 1798, and "save our New-England brethren to quarrel with."

I remain, dear Sir, with much respect, very truly, yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

* For the opinions entertained by the mass of the community of all parties in the Free States, I think you may consult the late speech of Judge THOMAS, the successor of J. A. ADAMS.

The Cleveland Convention—Appointment of Delegates from Chicago.

The following is a list of delegates appointed by the soldiers and sailors of the City of Chicago to represent them in the National Convention, to be held at Cleveland on the 17th inst.:

O. L. Mann, Brigadier-General United States Volunteers; Thomas W. Grosvenor, Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; Owen Stuart, Colonel Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; John J. Jones, Colonel Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; John J. De Lacy, late Captain Company D, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Cavalry; Private Joseph S. Lyman, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Private Isaac Little, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Moses Shield, First Lieutenant Illinois Volunteer Cavalry; James A. Ferguson, late Lieutenant United States Navy; Frank L. Binder, late Lieutenant United States Navy; Lewis J. Booth, Captain Ninth Illinois Cavalry; Capt. H. McCulloch, Jr., Capt. Capt. P. M. McGrath, Capt. Owen Cunningham, Capt. Fred. W. Pike, Charles E. Overrocker, late Captain Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; John H. Peck, late Colonel United States Volunteers, Samuel A. Lowe, late Captain Company A, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; John Phillips, late Colonel United States Volunteers; T. Jeff. Smith, late Captain Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; William E. Craib, Adjutant One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Killy Catlin, Lieutenant One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Frank B. Fenton, Lieutenant Company A, Second Illinois Light Artillery; Louis Schaffner, late Lieutenant-Colonel One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Homer A. Plimpton, late Lieutenant Colonel Thirty-ninth Regular Illinois Volunteer Infantry; C. H. Wilson, late seaman United States Navy; J. C. Wilson, Army of the James; Capt. W. W. Bell, Capt. J. W. Dickinson; Private George Catlin, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Walter B. Scates, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers; Wm. O. Osgood, late First Lieutenant Seventh Kansas Cavalry; George C. Rogers, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers; John W. DeLaney, late Captain Eighth Illinois Cavalry; Thomas Burke, private Eighth Illinois Cavalry; Clarence McGregor, private One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; C. E. Moore, Major Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; A. M. Shumaker, First Lieutenant Forty-first Regular Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; Thomas McDonald, private Company D, Seventeenth Regular Illinois Volunteer Cavalry; Thomas G. Barnes, Captain Eighth Veteran Reserve Corps; Robert J. Hunt, private Company B, First Illinois Artillery; G. L. Pullman, Captain Ninth Illinois Cavalry; J. O. Hendrie, Captain Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps; Fred. C. Russell, Company B, First Illinois Artillery; J. P. Burbeck, Captain Forty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry; Walter Sherwood, private Company B, First Illinois Artillery; E. O. Adams, private Chicago Mercantile Battery; Peter McGill, private Company B, First Illinois Battery; J. Finucan, Captain Company B, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry; John C. Harrington, Captain Company C, Ninetieth Illinois Infantry; Thomas R. Melody, private; Sylvanus Dusenberry, late Captain Company A, Second Regiment New-York Artillery; S. M. Curtan, late Major First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry; Edward D. Grosvenor, late Captain Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, and Brevet Major Arno Voss, late Colonel Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; James H. Whitcomb, Captain First Indiana Cavalry; Charles H. Crawford, private Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; William Cogswell, late Captain of Cogswell's Illinois Battery; H. Van Armon, Colonel volunteers and Aid-de-camp to Gen. U. S. Grant; Wm. H. Hurd, late private Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; William Goldie, late Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Quartermaster United States Volunteers; H. H. Crews, Captain Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; M. J. Green, late Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Illinois Infantry; N. W. Clelland, late Major Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry; James J. Palmer, late Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Isaac Rutishauser, Colonel Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; E. Van Buren, Jr., Surgeon One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; M. R. M. Wallace, late Brigadier-General Volunteers; H. J. Moynahan, Captain Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry; Emanuel Englested, First Lieutenant Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

The People of Georgia and the Philadelphia Convention.

The following card appears in the Georgia papers:

MACON, Sept. 8, 1866.

Having been appointed by the National Conservative Union Convention which assembled in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, one of the National Executive Committee, I respectfully call your attention to the following resolution, passed at a special meeting of the Resident Executive Committee, at Washington, Aug. 26, 1866:

Resolved, That the friends of peace, union, liberty and law be earnestly requested, at the earliest day practicable, to call mass meetings in every county of the thirty-six States and nine territories of the American Union, for the purpose of indorsing and ratifying the action of the National Conservative Union Convention. * * *

I cannot urge too forcibly upon my fellow-citizens the propriety of complying with the request of the Committee. It was urged in an especial manner, upon the Southern members of the Executive Committee, to call these meetings, for the purpose of showing both friends and foes at the North that the people of the South ratified the action of their representatives in that Convention.

It is asserted by our Radical opponents that the Southern delegates did not represent the great mass of their constituency, and that, as a people, we were yet rebellious and disloyal. Hence this call by the Committee for the people themselves to speak in their county meetings. It is not my purpose to defend here the action of your delegates in the Convention. They are willing for future results to applaud or condemn them. While they do not claim that everything that was said or done in that Convention met with their entire approval, they do assert that, taken in its totality, its proceedings should command the approval of every man who sincerely desires the restoration of fraternal relations, harmony and union. Enough was accomplished to satisfy us that we have friends at the North who are manfully fighting in their own States for our interests and our rights. They simply ask of us to aid them in their heroic struggle by giving them our indorsement. They claim that it will aid them in the elections now pending. Shall we withhold it, and thus say by our actions, we are indifferent and unconcerned? We are far from the field of the conflict, yet we are, above all others, most deeply interested in its results. Our social equality, political liberty, our rights of persons and property, all that we hold dear as a people, depend upon the success of the great struggle in which our friends are now actively and manfully engaged. They ask our aid and coöperation in this dark hour of our country's history. Let me invoke our fellow citizens to come to the rescue. Indifference is unpardonable—inaction is dangerous. Uphold the hands of our friends, and the friends of constitutional liberty and State equality, and the good work begun at Philadelphia may yet result in the triumph of constitutional law and the restoration of the South to her former position in the Government of our fathers.

Respectfully,

THOS. HARDEMAN, Jr.,
One of the Executive Committee.

The Late Hon. Lewis Cass—His Hostility to England's "Right of Search"—How he Robbed the United States Mail.

From the Detroit Free Press.

There are many things connected with the early history of the administration of Gen. CASS, as Governor of the Territory of Michigan, which have nearly, if not entirely, passed from the memory of this generation.

The General was intensely hostile, it is well known, to the claim of Great Britain to the "Right of Search," and was ever ready promptly to resist any encroachment upon the honor of his country's flag by land or by sea. In 1816, the year after the close of the last war with England, on the 31st of May, the brig *Union*, commanded by Capt. JAMES BEARD, while passing Malden, was hailed and boarded by British naval officers with an armed crew, and searched for deserters. On the 3d of June a like search was made on the schooner *General Wayne*, commanded by Capt. JOHN BURNHAM. The brig *Hunter*, commanded by Capt. WALTER NORTON, was, on the same day, opposite Malden, boarded and searched in like manner. The facts were sworn to by several passengers on the respective vessels before Col. GEORGE McDOUGAL, Justice of the Peace. Among the affidavits were those of Gen. CHARLES LARNED, Attorney-General of the Territory; GEORGE LARNED, his brother; AUSTIN E. WING, then and for many years Sheriff of Wayne County. The affidavits were submitted to Gov. CASS, who immediately wrote as follows:

DETROIT, June 6, 1816.

SIR: It has been officially represented to me that in several instances, within a few days, vessels bound from ports of the United States, upon Lake Erie, to this place, have been boarded by parties of men from an armed vessel of his Britannic Majesty, lying off Amherstburg. The parties have entered the vessels while passing through the usual channel of communication between Lakes Erie and Huron; in one instance with the avowed object of taking therefrom two men, under the pretence of their being British deserters, and in *all* instances, so far as could be ascertained from the questions and conduct of the boarding-officer, which furnished no justification for a British officer in boarding a vessel of the United States. The manner in which this service has been performed has had no tendency to diminish the effect which the character of such transactions is calculated to produce. The conduct of the boarding-officer has been arrogant and imperious. In an aggression like this the Government of the United States can alone determine what course the honor and interest of the nation requires should be taken, but until their decision should be made known on the subject it becomes my duty to remonstrate against a practice for which the laws of nations afford no pretence, which is inconsistent with the relations existing between our respective Governments, and the continuance of which must be attended with serious and important consequences. I have the honor to be, &c.

LEWIS CASS.

To the Officers Commanding His Britannic Majesty's vessel *Tecumseh.*

Gen. CASS was in times of high political party excitement, and particularly at the time he was a candidate for the Presidency, accused of being opposed to the British claim to the "right of search," for the purpose of favoring the slave-trade.

He was a philosopher, and always took the abuses of his political enemy with equanimity.

He once told me that toward the close of the last war with England, while he was in command of the frontier, he had occasion to pass through the Black Swamp (then forty miles of wilderness and no road except a bridle path.) He met the United States mail-carrier, mounted on a pony. Far from any Post-office, and anxious to learn if there were any dispatches for him, he dismounted old BARRON, the mail-carrier, borrowed a jack-knife of one of his Lieutenants, cut open the mail-bag, took out his dispatches and went his way; and yet, said the General, with a laugh, they never accused me of "robbing the mail."

Relief Meetings in Georgia—Condition of the People.

From the Middle (Ga.) News.

We attended a meeting in Greenville, Ga., last Wednesday, and heard several able and patriotic addresses upon the subject of relief. Hon. HUGH BUCHANAN addressed the people at some length. He recommended that the next Legislature extend the Stay Law until 1870, which would give the people time to pay a portion of their indebtedness. He thought the Supreme Court would hold that it was constitutional, and said that he knew JOSEPH HENRY LUMPKIN well, and that he had a big heart, full of mercy, and would do all in his power to relieve the people; that it was impossible to have one-fourth of the present debt in the country liquidated next January. The planters had acted in good faith, had made an honest effort and the crop had failed, and they were now in a worse condition than twelve months ago. The cotton then on hand had been sold, the money consumed, and the present crop was inadequate to feed and clothe the people. He advised the creditor to forbear—that the debtors of the State were honest men, and would make every effort to pay, and that they should have time. He believed it was to the interest of the creditor to wait for his money, and illustrated it by saying that M. owed $15,000, and his land was worth $10,000; he owes A. $1,000, B. $5,000, C. $3,000; D., E. and F. the balance—A. has the oldest execution, and has the land put up for sale; he bids $1,000; B., C. and D. cannot bid, they have no money. They lose all, and the land is sacrificed. He said that if the collection of debts were inforced that one man would own nearly the whole County of Coweta. Mr. STEWART, a member of the Legislature from Spalding, next addressed the meeting, and thought that Stay Laws could do no good. The country was hopelessly in debt, and could never pay out. It was impossible, and it was useless to try and make men do what it was not in the power of man to do. He thought a Homestead Bill could do no good, as it would be an *ex post facto* law and void. A Bankrupt Law would have to be passed by Congress. They might pass such a law or might not. We could not depend upon help from that quarter. We were in trouble—present relief was necessary—the Governor was opposed to the Stay Law, and the Legislature had its hands tied, to an extent. He was the author of the present Stay Law, and would vote for it from year to year, but could not vote to extend it longer.

The Massachusetts Fifth Congressional District—Letter from Hon. George B. Loring Declining to be a Candidate.

The is no Congressional District in Massachusetts in which so much interest has been felt as to who should be selected as the Republican candidate, as the Fifth, or Essex District. The withdrawal of Mr. ALLEY, after eight years of public service, the sudden appearance in the district of Gen. BUTLER and the announcement that he would be a candidate if requested, the fact that many of the friends of Hon. GEORGE B. LORING were earnestly pressing his claims, and the pressure of the claims of one or two other candidates—all promised to render the contest for the nomination one of unusual interest. It was generally conceded that the contest was really between Gen. BUTLER and Dr. LORING, but the latter has withdrawn from the canvass, having written a letter in the course of which he says:

SALEM, Sept. 11, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter requesting me "to address the citizens of Gloucester on the political issues of the day," reached me last evening. It would give me great pleasure to accept this invitation, and others of a similar character which I have received from my fellow-citizens in this district; but I think there are reasons why I should decline doing so at this time. The political questions which now absorb the public attention have already been presented to your minds in the principal argument contained in the address of Gen. BUTLER to the citizens of Gloucester not many days ago.

* * * * * * * *

I assure you I am ready at all times to defend the faith of the Republican Party; but I must do this in such a way as to give assurance that honest conviction alone induced me to take my places in the ranks of that party, if I would secure for my labor any weight or value. The letter which you have addressed to me, and the occasion which you propose, have evident reference to the nomination of a candidate for Congress; and I should be very unwilling to appear before my fellow-citizens in any way which would indicate solicitude on my part with regard to this question. If there is still any doubt of my fidelity as an advocate of the principles of Republicanism, this is not the time to remove it. And now permit me to say that under no circumstances can I allow my name to be used in connection with Congressional matters in this district. I am exceedingly grateful to those who have expressed that confidence in me which a constituency should always have in a representative; but I am sure they have not forgotten the long service of those who have borne the burden and heat of the day, and who naturally feel that they are entitled to their reward; and I should be especially unwilling to have my small service in the work which every friend of freedom loves presented as in every way equivalent to the great labors of the workers and thinkers of the war, or as entitled to a moment's consideration in comparison with them.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE B. LORING.

President Lincoln's Leniency Toward Rebels—Release of Roger A. Pryor by his Order.

JOSEPH H. GEIGER, in a speech before a Columbus audience, on Tuesday night, asserted that if President LINCOLN had lived the same charges of leniency toward rebels would have been made against him as have been made against President JOHNSON. In this connection, the General related the following incident:

"I remember being in Washington, and there met Mr. WASHINGTON McLEAN, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Col. JOS. COOPER McLEAN was very anxious to get ROGER A. PRYOR out of Fort Lafayette, and insisted on my going with him to see Mr. LINCOLN, the President. Through the kindness of Gov. DENNISON, who knew nothing, I presume, of McLEAN's object, we got an audience. I introduced the gentleman. McLEAN immediately opened his business with warmth and ardor, presenting letters from HORACE GREELEY and JOHN W. FORNEY in favor of PRYOR's release. Mr. LINCOLN listened attentively, and then in his own way asked McLEAN, 'What is the milk in the cocoanut that you are so interested in PRYOR? He has been a bad and dangerous man to the country.' McLEAN told him that PRIOR had befriended him when he needed help, and he stood by PRYOR in his adversity, and he had no doubt but his release would benefit this Government. The President asked me if I knew Mr. McLEAN *well*. I said I did. Said I to Mr. McLEAN shall I tell him who you are? Said he, 'Tell plainly everything you know. I want him to know it.' I then said that as a personal friend Mr. McLEAN was one of the truest men I knew, that he was liberal and manly, and influential, and that I would place entire reliance on everything he would state—but that he was an active politician against us, and a proprietor of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, the worst Copperhead paper in the West, and doing more harm than any other. The President looked at my friend McLEAN, who in return eyed him steadily, then took a card and wrote the order for PRYOR's release; and then, at McLEAN's request, ordered that McLEAN get PRYOR from prison, and he should report to JOHN W. FORNEY. That was the conduct of Mr. LINCOLN toward a man who had gone to Charleston ere the sound of a rebel gun had been heard, and by his extraordinary exertions induced the battering down of Fort Sumter, because PRYOR alleged that Virginia would not leave the Union until hostilities commenced. No single man in Virginia did so much as he to hatch and nourish the rebellion, and yet Mr. LINCOLN released him on the application of a political opponent. I was not in favor of his release."

Edward Bates and the President.

From the St. Louis Republican.

One of the most interesting events connected with the stay of the President in St. Louis was the occasion of his visit to the Ex-Attorney-General of the United States, Hon. EDWARD BATES. It is known to most of our citizens that the health of Mr. BATES is very precarious. He is suffering from a disease of the lungs that is liable to produce death at almost any hour. On Sunday at 1 o'clock, according to previous arrangement, Capt. JAS. B. EADS called at the Lindell Hotel for the President, Secretary SEWARD and Secretary WELLES, and with them proceeded to the house of Mr. BATES. The latter seemed much affected on seeing his distinguished associates, and thanked them most feelingly for their visit to one who, he said, was a dying man. He spoke, however, with the greatest cheerfulness of his expected dissolution. Having lived three score years and thirteen, he had had three more years than he was entitled to. His remarks to Mr. SEWARD were exceedingly touching. He had never expected to see him alive again, and this was just so much clear gain for him. Mr. WELLES he addressed as one who was near to him by ties of friendship and mutual trial beyond what he could express. He spoke to the President as one who had a greater weight of cares and responsibilities than any fifty men in the nation, and thanked God for believing that he was one of the most worthy that could have been selected to perform his obligations to the whole country.

The President, at parting, assured Mr. BATES that his last interview with him in Washington was fresh in his memory, as well as each word of good advice and encouragement he had then given him, and that he could not express the pleasure it gave him of having it in his power now to do himself the honor of calling to see him.

The parting of Mr. BATES and Mr. SEWARD was exceedingly touching, but the kind words of each cannot be recalled. The eyes of both were moistened, and the deep feelings with which all four of these great statesmen were effected will long be remembered by those who witnessed their farewell visit to the revered and honored patriot of Missouri.

Cotton in Georgia—Practical Reconstruction.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The Georgia delegation to the Convention of Southern Loyalist, lately held in this city, held a meeting at the Continental Hotel after the adjournment, and organized an association for the promotion of cotton cultivation in the State. Mr. BAYLOR was appointed to prepare a paper on the subject, to be submitted to the consideration of capitalists and those interested in the material prosperity of the South.

The cardinal idea upon which the Georgia reformers propose to reëstablish the cotton interest is by adopting the principle of the subdivision of the land into small farms, the freedman paying for his homestead by his labor applied to the soil. The incentive which the ownership of a home will give the colored citizens, it is confidently believed, will secure that industry, thrift and continuous labor which is now needed.

The Georgia delegation has established its agencies at Augusta, Columbus, Macon, and Atlanta. A careful estimate shows that capital secured by real estate can be invested so as to declare a dividend of 25 per cent., exclusive of interest, the freedman being able by his labor to pay for his homestead in three years, earning at the same time a comfortable support.

Each settlement will embrace a sufficient number of farms to maintain a superintendent, a church, school and hospital quarters. The first settlement will be organized between Atlanta and Columbus. Its increase will soon overturn the landed feudalism of the State, because when owners of vast estates, not worth $5 an acre now, ascertain how to make them worth $100, it will need very little urging to induce them to follow a profitable example.

We are glad our Georgia friends are looking to other agencies besides politics for the reconstruction of their fine State. The Northern people will see to the political part of the work, and we wish our Southern friends to coöperate with us by all practical means. We not only want Georgia to give us a loyal State Government, but we will not object to the 800,000 bales of cotton generally which she ought to produce.

Dr. Tyng With Henry Ward Beecher.

From the Springfield Republican, Sept. 10.

Mr. BEECHER has been strongly reinforced. Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, prominent among the Episcopalians as Mr. BEECHER is among the Congregationalists, by devotion to Anti-slavery and other reforms, has also written a letter declining the Chaplaincy of the Cleveland Soldiers' Convention, in which he fully and heartily indorses Mr. BEECHER's letter for the admission of loyal members from the South to Congress. It is a matter of no trivial significance and importance when two such men expose themselves to obloquy from their associates for such a course. They are of course misrepresented as well as abused, and in no way more grossly and unjustly than by calling them champions of the President and his party. They are not so. They merely agree with the President in the opinion that justice and sound policy alike require the representation of the lately rebel States in Congress, and they can do this and at the same time disapprove many of the acts and most of the words of the President. Heated partisans will neither make nor recognize this distinction. With them every man must be wholly for or against President or Congress. Not so with men of intelligence and honesty. They will approve both and blame both, according to their estimate of separate acts, and they will go for it against a measure like that which now awaits decision according to their judgment of its merits, and not according to their prejudices about men. Mr. BEECHER and Dr. TYNG deserve credit for boldly declaring their convictions, and they will receive it from all true men, agreeing with them or not, and notwithstanding the storm of invectives now poured upon their heads.

A Mayor Who Does not Regard Himself as the Servant of the People—He Refuses to Call a Meeting at their Request.

A Committee, composed of prominent citizens of Allegheny, Penn., on the 10th inst. addressed a note to the Mayor of the city as follows:

"SIR: You are respectfully requested to call a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny, without regard to party, to join with our fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity in receiving the President of the United States and the distinguished statesmen and officers who accompany him."

To this, the Mayor on the succeeding day responded with the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
Sept. 11, 1866.

To S. Cadman, Thomas McCloskey, Daniel Boss, James D. McGill and others:

I am in receipt of your note of the 10th inst., requesting me to "call a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny, without regard to party, to join with our fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity in receiving the President of the United States and the distinguished statesmen and officers who accompany him." In answer I am constrained to express my conviction that the tour of the President is exclusively in the interest of a political party, and that his course does not meet my approbation, and, as I conceive, of a large majority of my fellow-citizens. Under circumstances fitting and proper in themselves, it would afford me great pleasure to join with my fellow-citizens in honoring the Chief Magistrate of the nation—for the sake of the dignity of the office; but when ANDREW JOHNSON casts aside that dignity, to use his own language, "cares nothing for dignity," his political friends cannot hope to receive for him either the homage or the respect of the people. I cannot, therefore, use my official position to ask any of my fellow-citizens to join in honoring ANDREW JOHNSON. Regretting the circumstances which compel a refusal to comply with your request, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

JOHN MORRISON, Mayor.

Views of Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, of Maryland, on the Test Oath.

A letter from Hon. B. G. HARRIS, of the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland, was read before the Democratic Convention which met in Baltimore last week. After stating that the great object both of Democrats and Conservatives was the reunion of all the States upon fair, equal and honorable terms, he says:

"The Southern States express a willingness for this reunion, and all but the Radicals are anxious that it shall take place, and no man in the United States can, under the circumstances, desire more strongly such a result than myself. I wish it so arranged, however, that such a man as STEPHENS, of Georgia, for instance, who has been chosen Senator from that State, shall have the privilege of taking his seat. This can never be done without the repeal of the Congressional test oath, which he and men similarly situated cannot take, and none in the South can take except such as have been the enemies of the Confederate Government and in most cases still the enemies of the Confederate people. These men have, as all can see, a direct interest, and in most cases, no doubt, a strong desire for the continuance of that test oath, which confines political power to their clique. What, for instance, did the Democratic party gain toward its object (of admitting the Southern State with all the rights of their people preserved) by letting in the representatives of Tennessee? Nothing—for those who were admitted to seats in the House were generally Brownlow Republicans, thus, in reality adding to the strength of the Radicals. For one, I cannot well see how there can be any advantage whatever in admitting representatives from the Southern States while the test oath, which excludes her best men from Congress, is in force. * * * * I have thus stated plainly my views upon the all-absorbing question now agitating the public mind. Of course, they may now be the best, and *if I can be* convinced that any other mode can accomplish the object we all have in view better than the one which the condition of public affairs has prompted me to suggest, then I shall not hesitate to adopt it, if consistent with honor and duty."

A Letter from Gen. Custer.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:

Having been asked by many of my friends in the First Congressional District, whether or not I would accept the nomination of Representative to Congress, if tendered to me by the National Union Party, I desire through your columns to return my reply. While appreciating the high compliment which such a nomination would convey, and fully realizing the importance and responsibility of the trust which my friends generously offer to confide in me, I wish it to be understood that I am not a candidate for any office, and cannot consistently accept any nomination if tendered me. I do not deem it important or requisite that I should state the reasons inducing me to adopt this course. Suffice it to say, it is not from any lack of sympathy on my part for the principles and platform of the National Union Party. To that party and its supporters I look for the accomplishment of those ends which will insure to our distracted country the return of peace, harmony and prosperity. If those who are in favor of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, will unite upon a candidate entertaining similar views, the election in the First Congressional District will result in a victory to the Union Party.

Very truly yours, &c., G. A. CUSTER.

Letter from Hon. Edward Bates.

The following letter from Hon. EDWARD BATES was sent in answer to an ivitation to be present at the banquet given in St. Louis on Saturday last, in honor of the President and the party accompanying him:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8, 1866.

Hon. John How, Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I thank you heartily for your note yesterday, inviting me to attend the banquet to be given the President, at the Southern Hotel, this evening at 9 o'clock.

I thank you none the less because I am confined to my own chamber, by extreme ill health, and consequently am excluded from all participation in the personal pleasures of such scenes. But I can and do share with you the high hopes which we all draw from the President's earnest labors for the restoration of the nation to all the harmony, strength and beauty which we once enjoyed, but which we cannot hope to enjoy again until the Constitution is again seen and felt to be the supreme law of the land, controlling alike the Government and the people.

I regret, for another reason, my necessary absence. I understand that there are, in the President's *cortége*, some of the good men with whom I have been long associated in arduous public cares, during the saddest period of our country's history. I should rejoice to see them once more, if only to exchange congratulations upon the brightening prospects of our country.

I remain, very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
EDWARD BATES.

Preparations for the Cleveland Convention.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, Sept. 13.

A meeting of the General Committee of Reception of Delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention was held at the American last night. We yesterday announced that a wigwam was to be erected, but the Committee have secured from Boston two immense tents, which will be pitched in the square, and appropriately decorated. Seats will be arranged in them for delegates and audience. The Committee have information that a large number of delegates from all sections of the country will be present. Rooms have already been engaged at the several hotels for many distinguished soldiers and civilians. There undoubtedly will be an immense gathering of the soldiers who believe that there are no dead States; and who cordially indorse the declaration of principles laid down by the Philadelphia Convention. The venerable THOMAS EWING, the father-in-law of Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, Mr. GRANT, the father of the great ULYSSES, Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin; Gens. STEEDMAN, AVERILL, COUCH, MEREDITH, WOOL, CUSTER, and others will be in attendance on the Convention.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention—Delegates from Erie County.

A meeting of defenders of the Union was held in Buffalo on Tuesday evening, to select delegates to the Convention at Cleveland on Monday next. Brig.-Gen. WM. F. ROGERS was chosen President. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the following delegates were appointed:

Gen. James C. Strong, Gen. Wm. F. Rogers, Col. H. K. Viele, Lieut.-Col. H. G. Thomas, Lieut.-Col. Dan Myers, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Blanchard, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Walter T. Chester, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. E. Marshall, Major C. Young, Major R. M. Taylor, Major E. Murphy, Major John Norris, Surgeon F. G. Stanley, Surgeon George U. Gleason, Capt. John M. Layton, Capt. P. C. Doyle, Capt. George W. Cothran, Capt. R. C. Kinney, Capt. Wm. J. Morgan, Capt. L. J. Ottrnot, Capt. T. W. Kelley, Capt. Samuel P. Gail, Capt. Frank Schaffer, Capt. R. P. Wilson, Capt. Wm. A. Sheldon, Capt. E. C. Brunck, Capt. Orton S. Clark, Lieut. Fred. Murray, Lieut. Edwin Irwin, Lieut. H. H. Halsey, Lieut. T. B. Wright, Lieut. Gayer Gardner, Lieut. John R. Prince, Lieut. Fred. Sandrock, Lieut. O. S. Dewey, Sergeant J. Felgemaker, Sergeant John F. Dean, Sergeant-Major T. J. Hines, Sergeant Wm. Schweigert, Sergeant A. J. Humphrey, Sergeant Lyman Thomas, Sergeant John S. Bidwell, Corporal Henry Fox, Corporal George P. Sexton, Private Wm. Holloway, Private P. J. Murphy, Private Jacob Bergtold, Private L. Reichert, Private Wm. Boland, Private Wm. J. Irwin, Private Joseph Monnin, Private George Seymour, Private Charles T. Shields, Private John Peabody, Private George J. Webb, Lieut. Lounsbury and Dr. Murray.

All soldiers and sailors in Western New-York desiring to attend the Cleveland Convention were invited to join the delegation.

The South Carolina Legislature.

The South Carolina State Senate has adopted a resolution looking to the appointment of a special Commissioner to mature a plan for the organization of free and district schools throughout the State. A bill has been introduced in the House "to raise a fund to be applied to the necessities of the people of the State." It contemplates the issue of bonds by the State to the amount of a million of dollars, the proceeds of their sale to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Governor, to be used by him for the purchase of corn, which shall be distributed to the Commissioners of the Poor of the several districts, to be sold by them to applicants at prime cost, no individual to be privileged to purchase more than thirteen bushels. It also provides that the Governor shall make all necessary rules to carry out the purposes of the bill and to prevent fraud, and that the Treasurer is to account at each session of the Legislature for the payment of the funds raised by the act, and that the Commissioners, agents, &c., by whom the distribution is to be made, may, for failure or neglect to perform their duties, be indicted for misdemeanor.

General Forrest and Reconstruction.

From the Memphis Bulletin, Sept. 2.

FORREST was at Meridian when news came of the surrender of LEE'S army. The writer of this was seated on the steps in front of Gen. DICK TAYLOR'S quarters. FORREST was walking back and forth on the verandah. He stood still, and, after a moment's reflection, said: "The war is over, and the Union restored." He was the first Confederate leader who dared to give utterance to the conviction. He had illustrated all the ennobling qualities of a soldier in warding off this result. When it was inevitable, he accepted it like a brave man, and has stood by it unfalteringly. There was no half-way apologetic qualification of his purpose and action. His subsequent conduct, under all circumstances, has been conformed to his original declaration. As he fought like an honest man, he confesses defeat like a brave one. Without evasion or emendations, he approved the Philadelphia platform.

Prolonging Old Party Lines.

From the National Intelligencer.

So bright were the prospects in Maine of what was left of the *old Democratic Party*, that it must needs have a State Convention to present a candidate under old cognomens, watchwords and battle-cries. *The experiment has turned out to be a wretched failure.* Good faith requires that since the Philadelphia Convention, *the elements opposed to Radicalism should unite under calls for conventions of "National Union Men."* Supreme duty requires this. If there [illegible] anything worse than "Radicalism" to be opposed, [illegible] in the restoration of representation to the excluded States, we ought to favor—to favor the extreme strength of "head-work, heart-work, and hand-work"—those who would save the nation from fearfully menaced woes.

THAT GAVEL.—At the opening of the recent Southern Loyalists' Convention in Philadelphia, the Chairman of the Reception Committee came forward, with a small gavel in his hand, and said: "I hold in my hand the identical gavel used in Charleston, S. C., when the Convention assembled there in 1860 for the dissolution of the American Union." In regard to which the Charleston *Courier* of the 7th inst. has the following:

"The statement about the identity of the gavel is a sheer fabrication. The gavel used by the Convention in 1860, as well as the President's chair and table, are now in this city. At the adjournment of that assemblage those relics were presented by the Convention to the St. Andrew's Society, who had tendered the free use of their building, and they are now in the possession of the Secretary. The gavel which has an ivory head and ebony handle we saw yesterday. It has the word 'secession' carved thereon, and was in the possession of the Secretary during his flanking perigrinations."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Mr. SWAZE, of Newton, has written a letter to the Morristown *Jerseyman*, defining his position, and stating his reasons for coöperating with the Philadelphia Convention of Aug. 14. He says: "What effect the Philadelphia movement will ultimately have upon the Union Republican Party, will depend in a great measure upon the action of Congress in its next session. Thousands of men who agree with the principles of the Convention will vote this Fall for Union Republican candidates for Congress from fear to put power into the hands of men who opposed the war. If Congress persists in denying representation to the South, these men cannot be held to their party organizations. * * * The present Congress is the ablest Congress that ever convened in America, and it is a shame and a disgrace that it betrayed so much cowardly fear of the power and influence of the South. With a Congress of so much ability, and so thoroughly imbued with the principles of human rights and human liberty, it might safely admit every disloyal as well as loyal representative of the South; and any disloyal act on the part of a representative would arm them with arguments to strengthen themselves with loyal people everywhere. If the next Congress should combine as much ability as the present, and the Union Republicans have as large a majority in it, the present Congress may with still greater safety admit the Southern members They will then have three sessions before them in which to pass measures to stimulate and encourage loyalty at the South, and to suppress speedily any rebellious conduct."

At a recent meeting of Union citizens of Wilkes County, N. C., to nominate candidates for the State Legislature, resolutions were adopted recognizing as friends and co-workers all who ardently desire the reëstablishment of the Government, disregarding old party names and former ties, and looking with distrust upon all who would hinder and delay the good work. The following was also unanimously adopted:

"That secession was abolition, unsuspected by its votaries, but nevertheless abolition; and that for the evils growing out of emancipation we are not in any way responsible; and having had but few slaves, are comparatively exempt from the evils affecting the other sections, yet our judgments are awakened to a conviction that the peace and prosperity of the Southern country requires that the white and black races be separated.

"That we earnestly advise that, by bounties, the colored people be induced to emigrate to their fatherland, Africa, and that the United States Government tender to the American Colonization Society idle war vessels to be used in their transportation to Liberia, and that the Secretary of this meeting communicate a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the Colonization Society, with a request that it be laid before Congress."

HON. THOMAS D. ELIOT, member of Congress from the First Massachusetts District, has written a letter, declining for personal reasons, to be again a candidate for reëlection. After alluding to the position of Congress on the reconstruction question he says: "If the people of the loyal States shall in these coming elections, now near at hand, by decisive action, sustain their Representatives, the result will be that the government of the Union will remain in loyal hands when the restoration of all the States to their former relations to the Government shall be completed. If Congress shall be thus sustained, their policy will be substantially carried out during the next Winter. The President, on the contrary, would return to their seats in the National Legislature all Southern Representatives, restoring rebel States to their former relations to the Government without security of rights to loyal men, without guaranty or safeguard against future rebellion, and without regard to the present safety or protection of those who have, in Southern States, been at all times loyal to the Union. It is of the first importance that no man shall be returned to the next Congress whose opinions upon these questions are not known and fixed."

MICHIGAN NOMINATIONS.—Hon. JOHN LOGAN CHAPMAN has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic and National Union Conventions in the First District of Michigan. He is also the nominee of the workingmen, and the Detroit *Press* thinks that, being the nominee of three conventions, and being one of the most popular men in the District, there is no reasonable doubt that he will be elected. In accepting the nomination, Mr. CHAPMAN said:

"We all support the reconstruction policy of the President. The country wants peace in fact as well as in name. We must prove that the victory achieved by our soldiers, for which we spent so much of blood and money, is a substantial fact—that their toil, privations and valor have not been in vain. As during the war, so now, I hold with unfaltering faith that the Federal Union shall be preserved, and it will be. Believe it. Do not doubt it. The people will be true to themselves."

HON. H. P. ROSS and HON. CALEB TAYLOR, the Democratic and Radical candidates for Congress in the Fifth Pennsylvania District, have agreed to stump the District together. Sixteen meetings will be held. In his letter to Mr. TAYLOR accepting his proposition, Mr. ROSS says:

"I believe so profoundly in the truth, the wisdom, and the patriotism of the conservative principles which I was nominated to represent, and I am so well assured that they will be sustained by every citizen who desires to perpetuate that constitutional Union which the war was waged to maintain and preserve, that I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to vindicate those principles before the voters of this district, under circumstances which necessarily lead to a comparison between the conservative wisdom which seeks to preserve, and the radical violence which can serve only to destroy."

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Journal*, a Republican paper which indorses the policy of President JOHNSON, announces that it will not support the Radical State ticket nominated at Topeka. The editor says:

"As a Johnson Republican, publishing a paper that has ever supported the Republican ticket, we cannot approve, nor do we support the platform of principles enunciated by the Convention. Having already indorsed the 'wise declaration of principles adopted at the great Convention at Philadelphia,' we stand opposed to any policy in conflict therewith. For these reasons we shall oppose with what ability we can command, firmly, decisively, but with such candor and dignity as the gravity of the points at issue, and the solemnity of the times shall demand, the platform of principles enunciated at Topeka, and as a necessary sequence the ticket there nominated."

The letter of Hon. D. H. HODGE, of Virginia, in relation to the use of his name as a delegate to the Philadelphia Radical Convention, is as follows:

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Va., Sept. 5, 1866.

To the Editor of the Virginian:

I have just been informed that my name has been used by the Committee of Radicals at Alexandria, in the list of delegates to the Convention, soon to meet at Philadelphia. This was an unwarranted proceeding on their part, and an attempt to drag persons into their clique who have no sympathies with them. I consider it an imputation on the patriotism of any man to be in league with THADDEUS STEPHENS. I was among the foremost to urge the assembling of that body of citizens who met at Philadelphia on the 14th of August, and fully indorse their action. Respectfully, DANIEL H. HODGE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Northampton County, N. C., on the 4th inst., to nominate candidates for the next Legislature, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That while it is natural for us to desire the return of the State to her former constitutional relations with the Federal Government upon the most favorable terms, yet since the end of the recent unfortunate clash of arms, we have submitted, and as law-abiding citizens we expect to submit to all the requirements constitutionally imposed on us by the authorities of the General Government in view of the future peace, and above all, of the perpetual and eternal union of the States.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism and strong attachment to the Union of our present representatives to the State Legislature, and cordially recommend them for reëlection.

In the Second District, HENRY F. SEVERANS, of Kalamazoo, has been nominated by the National Union and Conservative Conventions. The resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention declare him to be "a man of large legal and scholarly acquirements, of strict integrity, good business ability, and pure moral habits; and they therefore deemed it not advisable to put in nomination any candidate for Congress, and recommended to the Democracy of the district earnestly to support the said nomination. Mr. SEVERANS was formerly a resident of Three Rivers; and, for a time, was the law-partner of Hon. CHARLES E. STEWART, of Kalamazoo. He gave up his profession about six months since on account of ill health.

NOMINATIONS IN NEBRASKA.—The Democratic Territorial Convention, which was held at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, Sept. 12, nominated J. STERLING MORTON for delegate in Congress, and A. PADDOCK for Member of the Fortieth Congress, under the State. It also adopted a resolution, requesting the President to appoint as Governor of Nebraska, Maj.-Gen. CORSE, whose gallantry, patriotism, and fidelity to the Union have secured the admiration and confidence of all good men. The Republican Convention, which met at Brownsville on the 6th, made the following nominations: For Member of Congress, Major JOHN TFFAE; Delegate to Congress, T. M. MARQUETTE.

WM. D. GRISWOLD, Esq., who has been a prominent citizen of Vigo County, Ind., for many years, and who is at present Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, has written a letter indorsing President JOHNSON's policy. In regard to the course of Congress he says: "If we propose to subject those people to the yoke of permanent oppression and hold them as the helots of the nation, it is consistent. If we expect to have them brothers and allies in a common cause, we will pursue a different treatment."

Senator DOOLITTLE and Postmaster-General RANDALL addressed a national Union meeting in

Continued on Eighth Page.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LADY JULIA.

Lady Julia sits in a gay boudoir,
All lacker and buhl, and ormolu,
And taps with her foot on the "tufted floor,"
As dainty maidens are apt to do.

As dainty maidens are wont to do
When the last dear pet has untimely died,
Or the last new novel has had too few
"Sensation" scenes, and been laid aside.

But the Lady Julia has laid aside
No novel, forsooth; for no thought has she,
Except that to-morrow she'll be a bride,
Though she loves not the husband that is to be.

She loves not her husband that is to be,
For he's ugly and old, but rich withal;
And his wealth is the saving clause, you see,
The velvet cushion to break her fall.

But the velvet cushion that breaks her fall
May smother her yet, in the course of time,
When the love he bears her grows weak and small,
Some few months after the wedding-chime.

Some few months after their wedding-chime,
When she has swallowed the gilded pill,
And supped the bitterness of her crime,
She'll think of one who is weak and ill.

She'll think of one who is weak and ill
Who's dying, perhaps, for her fickle sake;
But who, though she's false and trivolous, still
Will bless her, aye, till his heart doth break.

Will bless her, aye, till his heart doth break;
For a man may die of a broken heart.
Who life and liberty—all, can stake
On a woman who playeth the traitor's part.

W. T. M.

POOR CHRISTINE.

A Sketch.

From Once a Week.

"I remember it fifty years ago, Fred," an old man said to his boy companion, as they both stood looking up through the June sunshine at the great front of the Cathedral of Rouen. "Yes, fifty years ago I stood before it as we are standing now, and I think the very same birds were building their nests then up over the porch there. Look how they fly in and out. How many generations of them have lived there, do you think, my boy?"

They stood in the open square, with their backs to the *cafés* and the gay shops, the sunlight falling tenderly on the great grey sculptured wall before them, lighting up shaft and capital and niche with all their "kingly crowning," with all their wondrous workmanship of living form and clustered pinnacle.

"Fifty years ago," he said again, softly, "Poor Christine!"

Fifty years ago Frank Liston had spent a Summer holiday in Rouen; he was about nineteen then, a high-minded, enthusiastic youth. His father was dead, and he was educating himself to be an artist, and was looking forward with all the eagerness of a generous nature to the time when he should be able to remove his mother, who was poor now, above all want. Young as he was, he had worked so hard already, that he had more than once earned something for her, and with a flushing cheek had poured his golden guineas into her lap; and she, by hard pinching, had saved some of these guineas, and this Summer, because in striving after such early wages he had begun to outrun his strength, she made him take a few of them again, and sent him across the Channel to visit (what in his heart she knew he longed to see) some one or two of the old picturesque French towns.

It was bright June weather when he reached the first of them at which he meant to halt, Rouen, and saw from far away the dark old city, toward which for years his artist's heart had tended, stretched out amidst the windings of the Seine. He had been laughed at by one or two before he started on his journey, and had been told that this old Rouen was nothing but a miserable town of grimy, tottering houses and blackened churches, but the youth had gaily returned laugh for laugh. He knew well what he had crossed the sea to seek, and he knew that he should not fail to find it. Nor did he. He found it, even in the midst of those decaying houses and those mouldering churches; he found it in narrow streets and in neglected corners, and wheresoever he discovered it, whether in open square or hidden alley, he hailed it as men hail the sight of long-sought, long-unseen friends' faces. He had brought his sketching board and all his materials for drawing with him, and holiday though it was, he meant to work throughout it; but the novelty and the loveliness of everything about him distracted him so at first that a few days had passed before he could do anything but roam and gaze around him. He had been for three days in Rouen before at length he took his post one morning before the west front of the cathedral and began to draw. It was a mild, warm Summer's day, and the square was very quiet. Only a few people passing in and out of the church, and occasionally a child or two attracted by curiosity to steal near and stare at him, disturbed him as he worked, and hour after hour passed happily over him. During hour after hour, too, there was one person beside himself who, having come to the square before him, remained till long after he had gone away—a girl selling rosaries and little images at the cathedral door. After he had been working for some time he noticed her. When his work was over, and he came forward before he turned homewards to enter for a few minutes into the church, he stopped when he came to where she sat in the cool shadow by the porch, and looking into her basket took up in his hand a little rosary of coral beads.

"How much?" he asked.

"A franc, monsieur," she said.

She smiled and thanked him as he gave the money to her, and he took his beads and passed on. He thought for a moment, "What a pleasant smile she has!" and then he thought no more of her till the next morning, when he came back to resume his work, and found her in her place again.

That day he took note of how picturesque the quaint old Normandy dress looked on her, the great high cap so scrupulously starched and white, the short petticoat so bright in hue. A trim, neat figure too, rounded, and light and firm: a young bright face, not beautiful, but pleasant as sunlight to look upon. He should like to make a sketch some morning of her, he thought, and that day when his work was done, he went up to where she sat, and entered into talk with her. He had a frank, fearless, boyish habit of talking to every kind of person who came across him, man or woman, gentle or simple. For years already, ever since he had thought of becoming a painter, he had been accustomed to roam about the country, attaching himself sometimes in all simple faith to strange enough companions, falling into odd adventures, running occasionally some risks, and yet always, by some good guidance or instinct, escaping scatheless from all; bringing his fresh, honest, trusting nature, that, thinking no harm itself suspected no harm in others, undimmed and unsaddened out of every trial. He went up to the girl and asked—

"Do you come here with your basket every day?"

They had already exchanged a little nod of recognition.

"Yes, Monsieur, every day," she answered.

"Well, and don't you get very tired of it?" he said.

"Tired of it!" she repeated, with a smile that showed two rows of even, snowy teeth. "Oh no, Monsieur; I know everybody who passes here, and I amuse myself with watching for them. There are hundreds who come every day, Winter and Summer, as regular as the clock there. Then I see all the strangers," she exclaimed, in a tone of gentle exultation; "there is not a creature ever comes to Rouen, they say, but he comes here."

"Well, if you look out for strangers, you will soon see plenty of me," Frank said, good-humoredly; "for I shall be here every day, I dare say, for the next two or three weeks."

"I saw Monsieur the first day he came," she answered, with a smile; "he came and stood looking up there," pointing with her finger to the church-front, "till I thought he was counting all the figures on it."

He gave a laugh and then colored a little; young as he was, he blushed for a moment at the thought that when he did not know it a woman had been watching him.

"Well, I was not counting the figures exactly," he said; "but do you know what I have been doing these last two days? I have been drawing the church—making a picture of it. I am a painter," he said, with youthful dignity.

"Ah! so?" And the bright brown eyes looked up into his face, not awe-struck, but a little curious and wondering.

"I will show you my picture presently, when I have got a little further with it, and then you shall tell me if you think I have made it like. Now when you sit here all day, hour after hour," he said, inquiringly, "do you ever think much about the church?"

"Monsieur!" she said, and the brown eyes opened wider.

"I mean, do you look at it much and try to find out what the figures on it mean? Do you ever think about the people who built it?"

She looked at him with a half pitying smile, and said:

"Monsieur, the Church is very old; they are all dead."

"All dead! I should think they were," he answered quickly. "But what is to prevent you from thinking of them, though they *are* dead? You know they were alive once. Now one of them must have cut these little twisted shafts here once; have you never wondered who he was, or what became of him?"

She shook her head placidly.

"What would be the use? I could not find out," she said.

"No, you could not find out; but you might try to fancy them all at work here, might you not? and how they came, just as you come, day after day, all these hundreds of years ago, and set up stone after stone, and carved figure and figure. Think how they must have watched their work and grown happy at the sight of it. Just think of them all here, with their hammers striking the stone, and the noise of every blow in the air, all of them talking in a language that would be almost like a strange tongue to us now. You know it all was so; why can't you think of it?"

"It may be easy for monsieur to think of the dead," she answered, simply, "but for me I do not find it easy, unless it may be of the blessed saints," and she crossed herself; "but then we know that they lived; while as for those others——" she said, and, slightly shrugging her shoulders, broke off her sentence with a dubious smile.

He had nearly burst into an answer about the saints that was more impetuous than reverent; but happily he checked himself in time, and instead of speaking stood looking for a minute in silence up over the great dark, glorious church-front, and wondering at what she had said. Out from the gray solemn stones there seemed a thousand voices that spoke to him: how could it be, he thought, that this girl had passed her life under the shelter of its shadow, and yet that to her every stone of it was dumb.

"Then you don't care for it?" he said abruptly, at last, turning to her again.

"Nay, Monsieur is mistaken," she answered gently. "See, it is like home to me here; when it is hot Summer I sit here in the cool shade; when Winter comes I shelter myself there within the porch. It is like a good friend to me; other things change, but it never changes. When I am glad I go in and kneel down and thank the blessed Virgin, and when I am sad I go there too, and say my prayers. No, Monsieur is wrong; I care for it."

She raised her face with a sudden smile as she paused, and, eager to believe that all the world cared for what he loved, eager for a universal sympathy with his own enthusiasm, he looked with pleased contentment into the girl's clear honest eyes, and—

"Well, I am glad you like it," he said, heartily. "I thought you could not have lived here so many years, and have cared nothing for it. You have lived in Rouen all your life, do you say? How long a time is that?"

"I am twenty," she said.

"Are you? Why you are older than I am, then! And what is your name?"

"Christine, Monsieur," she answered.

Some one passing into the church had stopped beside her basket, and was beginning to look over its little stock of images and beads. She had to turn round to attend to him, and then before his purchase was made another customer came. Frank lingered and looked on for a few minutes; then he said "good-by," and the boy and girl smiled to one another, and parted with a friendly nod.

He went home, and there was something pleasant to him in the thought which crossed him once or twice during the remainder of the day that in the morning he should see Christine again. Several times her face rose brightly up before him, with its contented, honest smile, and sent a kind of warmth into his heart; for, fair and dear to him as was this old Rouen, yet he moved as a stranger in it, and no other lips than those of hers had given either greeting or kindly word to him. And so, when he went to his post again next day, and she, who had been watching for him, at once when he appeared nodded and smiled to him across the square, instead of stationing himself in his accustomed place and beginning his work, as he had meant to do, he walked straight to her in a sudden impulse of gratitude for her cheery little token of welcome, and like a thorough Englishman, put out his hand to her.

"You are the only creature that I know in Rouen!" he exclaimed, "except my landlady, and she is quite old. As I came along just now, I was wondering whether you would be here before me."

"Ah, Monsieur," she said, laughing, "I have been here for hours. Look there, it is ten o'clock. Do you think I begin my day so late as at ten o'clock?"

"Is it really ten? Then I must be quick and begin my work, too. By the way, I wonder—oh, may I call you Christine?" he asked, abruptly.

"Certainly, Monsieur; it is my name."

"Thank you. Well, I was going to say, I wonder, Christine, if you would let me make a sketch of you?"

"*Of me!*" and the girl blushed with sudden half-shy pleasure.

"I think I could do it, if you wouldn't mind sitting to me. I don't catch likenesses always very well, but I think I should succeed with yours. May I try?"

"But Monsieur could find so many prettier girls——"

"Oh, I don't want prettier girls; I would rather have you," he interrupted her bluntly. "You will let me do it, then, won't you? When may I begin? If I were to come early to-morrow—say at 8 o'clock—would you be here then? Would that suit you?"

"Any hour that suited Monsieur."

"Very well, then; 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. And now I must go to my picture." He turned half away, and then looked suddenly back. "Have you a father and mother, Christine?" he said.

"No father, Monsieur, but I have a good mother. She makes up all my rosaries for me. I buy the beads and take them to her, and she strings them—so. She makes these crosses, too. She is very feeble, but she does all that for me."

"And then you come and sell them, Christine?" he said, quickly. "Do you know I have a mother, too, and I work for her. We are not very rich, and I make drawings and sell them."

"God bless you, then, Monsieur," she answered, fervently; "you will never be sorry for doing that."

He was touched by her genuine tone of sympathy.

"No, I know I shall not. I would rather help her than do anything else in the world," he said, and the color rose up to his cheek.

She smiled, looking in his face as he spoke. After a moment's silence she said simply, and earnestly:

"It is sometimes hard to me to earn a living, harder than I hope it will ever be to you, monsieur; but I would rather be just a poor girl as I am, and have my mother with me, than be the greatest lady in Rouen without her." And then she glanced up with a sunny look that cleared away the tears which had risen for a moment to her eyes, and—"But even me,—the world does not treat me very badly," she said, cheerfully. "It is only a little hard to me now and then, and when it is, I go in there and pray to the dear Virgin, and before long the sunshine comes back again. It never stays long away. There are many good people in the world, Monsieur, to keep the poor from starving."

She had a sweet voice, lower and softer than Frenchwomen's voices often are. The face, too, had sweetness in it. He saw that now, though he had only noticed its bright, pleasant honesty before.

"But I am keeping you from your picture," she said, smilingly, after a moment's silence.

That was true; so with a few more words he turned away, and stationing himself in his place began to work. It was a calm, gray summer day, windless and sunless, yet with a softened brightness in it that shone through the thin clouds. He sat and worked, and, as his sketch went on, and bit by bit he seized and made a possession for himself of the loveliness before him, in the very joy and boyish lightness of his heart he could have sung aloud. He had worked so well yet upon no other day; he had been so happy upon no other; all life seemed full of gladness to him, and his life especially, his glorious painter's life, so great and noble. He had no genius, probably, this boy, Frank Liston; but his cheek could burn and his heart could beat with the love of all noble things. He never made the world ring with his name, but in his bright youth there were days—and this was one of them—when it almost seemed as if the power was given him to cut his way through the diamond gates.

He worked till it was growing late. All day, amongst the many things that had made him happy, one thing had been the presence of Christine. A bond of sympathy had sprung up between him and the simple, untaught, poor French girl—real human sympathy, such [illegible] even the sight of her across the square a thing that kept his young heart warm. He liked to look up now and then and catch her smile; it was as good as sunlight to him. The old stones had their voices for him and tales to tell him, noble and sweet and sad, but while he listened to them it was good also to lift his eyes up sometimes and look upon a friendly, living face. He knew it was; he knew as he sat at work that his day had been the brighter for Christine.

Nor was it the last, by many a one, that she helped to brighten for him. From this time forward she became his one friend and one companion in Rouen; and no gentler friendship, no more honest and pure companionship ever existed than that between these two stray wanderers—the girl, whose portion in this world was the selling of her beads at the church porch, and the boy, whose beckoning beacon light was burning on the high hill.

He made his sketch of her. It was a feeble little sketch, yet like enough to her, and true enough to fill them both with pleasure and pride. She sat to him morning after morning till he had finished it. He drew her just as she was, in her common dress, with her basket by her side, and the gray sculptured wall beside her, and he made her talk to him all the time he worked. She had tried to begin at first by sitting stiff and prim, with her eyes immovable and her lips closed, but he had soon laughed her out of that.

"I shall never, never make anything of you unless you begin to talk," he told her.

"But how can Monsieur draw my mouth if I talk?" she asked.

"Oh, never mind that; I'll tell you when I come to your mouth," he said, and by degrees he got her to talk, and presently she talked so cheerily and heartily—for by nature she was no lover of silence, but could chatter and chirp like any bird—that she often altogether forgot that she was sitting for her picture, which was exactly what he wanted her to do.

And so at last the little sketch was finished, and they looked at it, holding it between them, with proud, bright, happy eyes.

"Ah, if my mother could see it!" she said, with a sigh of simple delight.

"Well, why shouldn't she see it?" he asked. "Let us take it to her together, Christine."

"Would Monsieur wish it?" she said, half-timidly.

"I should like to see your mother, and she would like to see this, I am sure; and then——" he paused and looked at the little picture tenderly. "Well, you see, I don't think I could exactly give it to her, Christine," he said, "because I want so much to keep it myself; but I will tell you what I will do if she likes it, I will make a copy of it for her."

"Oh, Monsieur is too good!" But the color flushed up into her face with pleasure.

"I shall like to make a copy, and you know it would be unfair not to give you one; so that's settled. And now will you take me home with you to see your mother?"

They had, before this, had more than one walk together. She knew the old town well, and on several evenings, after the cathedral doors were closed, they had rambled side by side for a little while about the streets, searching out the old houses that he loved, or had lingered, young and hopeful as they were, to look in at bright shop windows. But he never yet had gone home with her. She had talked about her mother to him often, but with intuitive delicacy she had never even hinted at a wish that he should go and see her in the poor home where they lived.

Yet she had no false shame, and when they set out on their walk together this evening she merely said to him once, simply and quietly, "It is but a poor place, Monsieur," and then without further apology she took him to it.

It was an upper room in a small house in a very old street. The stairs that led up to it were so dark that as they ascended she had to take him by the hand to guide him up; but the room itself was bright enough when they entered it, for its two high windows looked to the sunset. A clean and pure room, too, bare enough of furniture, but with sweet fresh air entering it through the open panes, and a scent of flowers coming in from pots of mignonette upon the sill. A small, shrunk, sickly-looking woman was sitting in an old arm-chair close to the light, and Christine went softly to her side and kissed her.

"*Ma mère*, this is Monsieur, who has come to see you," she said, quickly.

And then he came forward and took the thin hand into his. It was a delicate, white, worn face, "Not like Christine's," he thought—until she spoke, and he suddenly caught upon her lips what was like the dying shadow of Christine's smile.

Long afterward, when many years had passed, Frank Liston sometimes tried to recall and bring to life again the hours that he subsequently passed within this room. How were they spent? What had he done? What had they talked of? What had been the charm that had made these three—so unlike in all outward circumstances as they were—draw to each other? He could never tell—could never breathe life again into the dead ashes of those hours. Twenty years afterward, could he have gone and spent hours each day with two poor untaught women—women who could not read or write, who neither knew nor dreamt of the height or depth of anything in this great world, whose universe was almost bounded by the four square walls of the mean habitation where they dwelt—could he have passed hours each day with such as these, and found his heart grow knitted to them? He could not. But he did it once in the old, dead days of his early faith and hope, when he saw a brother or a sister in every kind face he looked on, and when the pure high heart gazed forth on all the world through the light of its own transfiguring sunshine.

Day after day, and even week after week passed on, and he remained still in Rouen. He had meant when he left home to visit some three or four of the Norman or Bretagne towns; but he had let his heart get wedded to this one old city by the Seine, and he could not leave it till his holiday was ended. It called him to stay with voices that he could not resist; it spread its silent beauty out before him, discovering to him day by day some new, unexpected loveliness; it gave him its old gray walls to study, the records of its grandeur and its decay; it gave him its old heart to disinter; and it gave him Christine. Perhaps *she* kept him more than all beside; perhaps the one human interest was deeper than all that could attach itself to sculptured stones; but he, at least, if it was so, was scarcely conscious of it. He did not seek to weigh the separate interests apart; he only knew that she was to him, that she remained to him through his whole life, one inseparable portion of Rouen, and of that Summer's holiday.

It was a perfect holiday, even although each day till almost sunset he worked away bravely at those sketches of his—those sketches which were half right, because the feeling in him for everything around him was so deep and so true, and yet which in their execution were nearly always so immature and feeble, except when here and there some momentary inspiration gave to the hand a sudden strength. It would have been no holiday to him at all if he had been compelled to lay his pencil down. Such work as he did here was his best refreshment, his dearest rest. With never-ending delight he drew all day, and every evening he passed with Christine.

Sometimes they spent the whole of those evenings up in the poor garret in the narrow street; but more often she would carry her basket and her earnings home, and then they would wander far out of the town together, southward across the river, or out to the open country, north and west, or eastward, away upon the hills. They would sit in woods and fields, playing sometimes like children, gathering flowers and filling the hollows of their hands with water from the hill stream. She could sing prettily, and she would teach her merry French songs to him, singing them again and again, till he learnt both air and words. And then he would talk to her. He was full of dreams and hopes about his life, and of love for a hundred things, living and dead, that she had never heard of, and of enthusiasm and reverence and faith; and of all these he talked to her: he would spend hours so, pouring out his boyish heart; how half of all he said to her must, in her ingnorance, be like a dead language to her—he forgot that; she listened and sympathized with him, and that was all he asked.

They spent six weeks so. At the end of that time they parted. The last hours that they spent with one another were on a bright, soft Sunday evening. They took their last walk eastward by the river, and then up on the rising ground to the summit of Mount St. Catherine, and there sat down on the hill-top, with the fair city lying at their feet.

"Oh, Christine, I shall never see it all again, perhaps!" he said, when he had sat gazing at it for a long time.

They had come here together and had spent other evenings so before now; the hill, the town, the river, the dark cathedral towers against the Summer sky, had all become familiar to the boy's eyes that were to see them no more.

"Perhaps you will come here again next Sunday, when I shall be hundreds of miles away, Christine," he said. "I wonder if all this will seem like a dream then?"

"It will not seem like a dream to *me*," she answered, softly. "*You* will have other things to do; you will be at home then with the people that you love about you; but *I* shall have nothing to do, Monsieur, but to sit still and think of all this time."

She always called him "Monsieur," even still. He had asked her long ago to call him by his name, but she had never done it.

"I have never been so happy in all my life," [illegible] presently [illegible] had thrown [illegible] down on the grass [illegible] knees, he was looking at the old town, not at her. "If I lived for a hundred years I never should forget these weeks. If ever I have a holiday again, shall I come back, Christine?"

"I should be glad if you came back," she said.

She was bending down a little, not touching him as he lay, but only looking at him with the lashes low over her eyes.

"If I came back next Summer—I don't think I could, but supposing that I did—should we have all our old walks over again? Do you know, Christine, they say we never enjoy the same thing twice in the same way. But I don't believe that. If I were to come back again next year, why should we not be just the same again as we are now?"

"Perhaps we change when we do not know it," she said.

"We need never change in some things," he answered, hastily. "I don't know whether you mean to forget *me*, Christine; but I shall remember *you* to the last hour I live."

"Monsieur, I shall not forget you," she answered, softly, after a moment's silence. "What shall I have to do when you are gone, but to remember? When I come here can I forget how we walked and sat together? When I go home to my mother can I forget how your coming used to make her face bright? It is not those who remain behind that forget. I do not think you will forget us when you go away; perhaps you will think of us often; but you will think of us—you said it truly—as if we were parts of a dream; while we——" with a passionate gesture that he did not see, she clasped her hands, and uttered her last words with a broken sob; "Monsieur, when *we*. lose you, we lose our daily bread."

He turned his face round, and looked up, and saw her cheeks wet with sudden tears. Then, at that sight, half-awed and wholly touched, the youth reached up his hand and clasped hers in it, and drew her arm down round his neck.

"Christine, I owe you more than I have given you, a thousand times," he cried. And holding her hand still, he raised it to his lips, and reverently and almost passionately kissed it.

His last night in old Rouen! Long after he had parted from Christine he was still wandering about the dark old streets, all lying quiet under the solemn Summer sky, and going from church to church that he had loved, to take his last farewell of every noble front and kingly porch. And long after even that final walk was ended, he stood at his own window, leaning on his balcony, and looking down the river that flowed silently beneath the stars; dreaming some dreams, the memory of which—all colored by the glorious illusions of his youth—remained with him through after-years, till both boyhood and youth had fled.

He went away very early in the morning. The diligence in which he was to leave began its journey at six o'clock, and by a quarter to six Christine and he were standing together in the court-yard whence it was to start. They stood apart from the other passengers, away from the confusion and the jostling of the people, very quiet, hand in hand.

They were together for about ten minutes, but there was something during those minutes in the throats of both of them that almost choked their words.

"Christine, I will come back again," he said to her, two or three times.

Once he looked in her face and said, "Don't forget me!" And the poor girl's lips quivered as he spoke, with a look that he never afterward forgot.

He stood clasping her hand in his until he heard his name called, and the summons given him to take his place. Then he turned round and looked into her face, and said, half-audibly,

"Christine!"

"Monsieur!" she answered, with a wild, sudden sob.

She threw her arms about his neck. By one passionate impulse they kissed each other; and with that first and last embrace they parted, and never met more.

The old man had told his story, standing in the shadow of the church.

"And did you never see her again, grandfather?"

"Never, My boy. It was a dozen years before I came here again, and she was gone then; I could never discover when or where; she might have been somewhere in the town, but I could not find her. The traces that the poor leave behind them soon pass away."

"But she may be alive and here, yet; she may be here now."

"Ay, Fred, she may. She may be in here, not fifty feet away from us, selling her beads at this moment amongst the old women kneeling on the floor. But if I knew that she was, do you think I would go in and try to find her?" He shook his head, and smiled, half-sadly. "We cannot put life into dead bones, Fred," he said, "nor throw a bridge across from youth to age. If I found her now, do you think we should rush into each other's arms? Nay, my lad, the girl and boy we have been talking of died and were buried fifty years ago."

He stood and leaned upon his stick, looking up again to where the swallows were flying in and out above the porch, till presently there came a sound of music toward them through the door.

"We are losing the mass, my boy; let us go in."

And so they went in, and listened to the gorgeous music that was rolling and swelling along transept and aisle.

GEORGIANA M. CRAIK.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fashions for September.

From the Follet.

Very thin fabrics excepted, the materials in use this month are the same as those employed when we wrote our last article. Muslins and Chambery gauzes are now very seldom seen out of doors, but are kept for indoor and evening wear. There is a slight inclination evinced for warmer colors, such as groseille, ponceau, and cherry color, in place of the apple green, light blue and pink so much worn this Summer. Dresses for out-of-door wear generally have the skirts looped up over a petticoat of the same color, or one that contrasts prettily with that of the dress. The petticoat is worn a few inches from the ground. For indoor dress the skirts are as long and as full round the hem as they have been lately. They are very scanty round the waist, and, of course, always very much gored. Some skirts are made without any plaits at all round the waist, and are sewn plainly into the band, as a basque would be. Others are quite plain at the front and sides, and have a few plaits at the back. They are generally sloped at the bottom of the skirt, merely touching the ground in front. The fashion of making dresses with double skirts is rapidly gaining ground; if made in suitable materials and tastefully disposed it is certainly a very elegant style. It is not improbable that the one deep flounce for the skirt may reappear; if so, it will not be at all full, and will come merely to the seams of the front breadth. This is a very becoming style, and in a rich material looks very handsome. We have seen one very elegant dress made in this way; it was of very fine India muslin, the flounce half a yard deep, and composed of alternate puffings of muslin and guipure insertions. Above the flounce was an insertion of guipure. A fichu Marie Antoinette, made like the flounce, was fastened behind, with two long and broad sash ends. The bodies of dresses are made round and plain, if the material is at all thick, with a basque or peplum fastened to a band, so that the body can be worn with or without it. Some peplums are made with the deepest parts at the side; this is neither so elegant in appearance nor so becoming to the figure as when they are cut with the deepest point at the back. The prettiest basque we have seen was quite plain round the waist; it had one deep point at the middle of the back; then hollowed out, coming to another point, but not so deep, on each hip; the front, which was open, had a point at each side. Many bodies are made square or open en cœur, and worn over a lace or muslin guimpe. There is no particularly novel make of white body this month. They have been made in so many styles that invention seems to have exhausted itself. They are always accompanied by a plastron or corslet; of the latter, those with bretelles or epaulettes are decidedly most in favor, as they are more becoming and elegant in appearance. There is not the least change in the form or trimming of the mantles this month. We think they are likely to be worn larger as the Winter approaches. There is also but a slight difference in the hats and bonnets, the Fanchonette and Lamballes being the favorite shapes for the latter. Stripes of all widths are still in great favor, but we think they are likely to become very common before long. Small chine bunches of flowers and patterns of all kinds are also much in request. A few descriptions of the toilettes we have seen would perhaps give our readers a better idea of the modes than general remarks on the subject.

A white foulard, with groseille stripes a quarter of an inch wide. The skirt, very long and full is trimmed with a *chicorée* ruche of groseille silk, placed on the hem in lozenges. High body, open *en cœur*, and trimmed round with a ruche. Corslet and peplum basque of groseille silk, cut out in square tabs, and trimmed with guipure. The basque is about sixteen inches deep in front, where it is closed with crystal buttons, but is very much deeper behind.

Another dress was of white alpaca. The petticoat, of the same, reached just below the top of the boot, and was vandyked and bound with apple-green velvet. The over-skirt was plainly hemmed, and looped up in five places by Directoire bows of green velvet. High body and long tight sleeves, fastened with velvet buttons. A plaiting of velvet is placed on the body, in the form of a corselet, and continued on to the epaulets. Small paletot of white alpaca, trimmed round with a plaiting of velvet, with bow and long floating ends at the back of the throat. White rice-straw hat, raised at one side with a small bunch of green grass, moss, and crystal dewdrops.

Mauve satin dress, perfectly plain at the front and sides of the skirt. Down each seam is a guipure [illegible] portion; an insertion is also placed round the skirt. The body was open in front, and was trimmed to correspond with the skirt. Guipure band round the waist. This very elegant dress was accompanied by a white tulle Lamballe, trimmed with crystal drops and fern leaves.

White foulard dress, with black stripes. The skirt, very long and full, is trimmed up the back seam with a black ribbon three inches wide. On this, at intervals, are placed small diamonds of black velvet, edged with Cluny; in the centre of each diamond is a *nacre* button. The body quite plain and high, with small coat sleeves, epaulets, and band down the front like that on the skirt. Cuffs to match. Peplum basque, with five points trimmed round to correspond with the body, and fastened at the waist by a black velvet band covered with Cluny. The skirt is looped by *pattes* of ribbon, with three velvet diamonds edged with Cluny. The petticoat is of white alpaca, trimmed with Cluny over black ribbon.

Blue foulard petticoat, reaching just below the top of the boot, with small plaiting of black silk. Over-skirt of black silk, fastened down the front with blue buttons, and looped in five places by *pattes* of blue silk worked with black beads. High body and long sleeves, fastened with blue buttons. Plastron of blue silk, worked with black beads. Blue cashmere circular worked with beads.

Grey foulard dress, with two skirts; the lower one short and quite plain. The over-skirt is vandyked, or bound with traced blue velvet. It is looped up at each side by a broad *patte*, vandyked all round, and fastened at the waist. In each vandyke is a velvet button. The skirt is also fastened down the front with velvet buttons. Very small loose paletot, made to correspond with the skirt.

Apple-green silk dress, with low body and short sleeves. The skirt quite plain. Over this is a muslin dress, about a quarter of a yard shorter than the under skirt. The hem is cut out in broad scallops, and edged with a narrow fluted flounce. Above this is a *bouillonné* of muslin, lined with green ribbon. At equal distances on the *bouillonné* are placed lace butterflies, lined with green. *Fichu* Marie Antoinette of muslin trimmed round with *bouillonnés* and butterflies, the sash ends having a small fluted frill.

White silk, with small bunches of red currants and dead leaves. The skirt is open at every seam, each breadth being turned back and fastened with a crystal button. Under each opening is a piece of plain white silk, trimmed with perpendicular bands of velvet the color of the currants. White muslin body, of alternate puffs of Indian muslin and medallions of guipure, the puffs being lined with color. Small "Senorita" jacket of white silk, trimmed round with a red velvet, on which are placed medallions of guipure. No sleeves, but epaulets of velvet and lace.

For out-of-doors wear, this dress has a small circular of white silk, with deep flounce of white guipure. Above this is a velvet with medallions of lace. White tulle Lamballe, bound with red velvet, and trimmed with currants and crystal. White silk parasol, trimmed with lace and velvet to match the rest of the toilette.

Light brown foulard, with small black crescents and stars. The skirt is made quite plain, and looped up all round over a plain light brown foulard, embroidered in black silk with patterns of crescents and stars on a larger scale than those on the upper skirt. Four bands of black velvet are fastened at the waist, and serve to loop up the dress. They are embroidered in light brown silk, and when the dress is not looped up are allowed to hang on the skirt. High body, with plain coat-sleeves; loops of velvet on the shoulders. Small paletot of light brown cashmere, spotted with black beads. Black crinoline hat, with small blue feather.

Another traveling dress was of violet cashmere, slightly scalloped round the hem, and edged with a violet and with cord. Suspended from the waist were five loops of cord, through which the dress was drawn in festoons. The body was high, and was trimmed with loops of cord across the front, fastened with aiguillettes on the shoulders. Small cashmere paletot, simply edged with cord, with round hood lined with violet silk. White straw hat, edged with violet velvet, with small bunch of velvet pansies at one side. White cashmere petticoat, with violet band braided with white.

The National Cemeteries.

From the Army & Navy Journal.

It is a source of peculiar gratification to the friends of the multitudes of brave soldiers who fell on battle-fields during the war, or who found death in the crowded hospitals scattered over the scenes of conflict, that the Government has tenderly cared for the remains of the fallen, and protected them from the chances of forgetfulness or desecration. The zealous desire to cement again stronger than ever the bonds of the lately belligerent sections, might cause North and South to forget the precious blood and mortal agony which the new Union had cost. And there are, even now, men weak enough to ask us to speedily remove everything that reminds of the war, that the work reconciliation may proceed undisturbed. But he more thoughtful statesmen and civilians understand the necessity of keeping constantly before the minds of both victor and vanquished—a perpetual warning and sad memento—the incalculable cost of present peace and union. The National Cemeteries throughout the South are a more eloquent sermon than could be spoken, to present and future generations, inculcating patriotism and self-devotion, warning of the evils of disunion, inspiring to virtue and threatening with justice. They are the legacy which this generation will leave to posterity, along with the National integrity they purchased, to teach them the worth of what they enjoy.

The country owes to Brevet Lieut.-Col. JAS. M. MOORE, of the Quartermaster's Department, who has had the work in charge, a great debt of gratitude for the skill and system with which the bodies of the dead soldiers have been gathered together and the National Cemeteries laid out. These cemeteries are now to be found in nearly every State of the South. If we were able at this writing, (as we shall be hereafter,) we would wish to give a full history of what has been done in this direction all over the South. But at present we must confine ourselves to the single State of Virginia—fruitful field enough of battle and death. On the 13th of February the labor was commenced by a working party sent to Richmond for the purpose of arranging the graves of the Federal dead who were interred in and around that city. The working party proceeded on its way *via* the Potomac, cutting through the ice with which the river was blockaded. By Feb. 27, all bodies that had been interred by the rebel authorities had been rearranged, the graves resodded and suitable headboards erected, bearing such information as could be gleaned from peg marks (as no register was ever kept by rebel authorities) on the cemeteries at Belle Isle and Oakwood. The interments made at Hollywood Cemetery by our troops since the evacuation of Richmond were rearranged and completed. At this place a register was kept. Hollywood is the handsomest cemetery at Richmond, and now contains the bodies of many of Virginia's proudest chieftains and statesmen. JEFF. DAVIS has a child interred here. JEB. STUART'S remains and those of many other prominent rebel leaders are the objects of daily homage. As the interments made here were under the control of the Federal Government, the bodies were generally buried in an orderly manner, but as the work had been done under contract, very little pains had been taken to preserve the uniformity and neatness which should distinguish all cemeteries.

Belle Isle tells an eloquent story of what must have been the suffering of our brave boys incarcerated in their prison of sand, exposed to the heated rays of the sun and the miasma of the river. Here, as at Andersonville, disease did its work more quickly and certainly than the bullet.

It is the intention, as soon as the weather will permit, to remove the bodies at the above-mentioned places to one grand cemetery in the suburbs of the City of Richmond, to gain which they spent their lives. Hollywood contains 287 bodies (known;) Oakwood contains 210 bodies (known;) Belle Isle contains 156 bodies in all (125 known and 31 unknown.) It is a singular circumstance that up to this time no information has been received of a single interment of a Union soldier at Richmond, Va., during the year 1861. The query is, Where have such interments been made? or did the pseudo Government think it worth while at that time to honor our dead with a headboard? As yet none have been found to tell the history.

After completing its labors at Richmond the party proceeded, Feb. 27, to Cold Harbor, and commenced at once the erection of a National Cemetery on the farm of Miss IDA SLAUGHTER, the battle-ground of Gen. GRANT in this engagement. The ground where the cemetery now stands formed the centre of attack. It was here that five successive charges were made, from 12 M., June 3, 1864, until sundown, by the Sixth, Second, Ninth and Eighteenth Corps, being repulsed each time except the last with heavy loss. The fifth charge was successful in obtaining a position for the Second, Sixth and Ninth Corps—earthworks being thrown up under a galling fire—the Eighteenth Corps flanking HOKE'S corps, with heavy loss to the rebels, breaking their line-of-battle and routing the North Carolina troops. But HOKE, having been reinforced by Pickens' division, drove back the Eighteenth Corps through the swamps with great slaughter, drowning many and reëstablishing the rebel front. The Eighteenth Corps then threw up earthworks in conjunction with other corps. The army remained here ten days, skirmishing all the while, and then withdrew to march further south. Cold Harbor is about ten miles from Richmond and thirteen from White House Landing. It was this route that Stonewall JACKSON pursued when he flanked MCCLELLAN, and brought disaster to the campaign of 1862.

The Cold Harbor National Cemetery is square in shape, divided in four sections, (A, B, C, D,) each section containing 216 graves. In the centre is a mound fifteen feet in height, and on it a flag-staff, from which float the National colors. This cemetery contains one and one-sixth acres of ground, and has walks running through it east and west. To the rear of the graves are two large trenches, one containing the bodies of 568, and the other of 321 unknown Union soldiers. Of the total number (1,930) interred in graves and trenches, 685 are known and 1,245 unknown. Among these are fifty officers, ranking from Lieutenant-Colonel downward, and eighty-nine noncommissioned officers. A Chaplain is also interred here, belonging to the First Maine Cavalry.

The immediate vicinity and surrounding country are daily visited by the friends and relatives of many of the buried heroes. The neighboring houses and forests, the plainly-marked earthworks, the vestiges of encampments, the bullet-marked trees, still remaining, all remind the visitor, without other guide, of the terror of the battle and the hard fight of the noble sons of the Nation, now sleeping in death on the field of Cold Harbor.

After the completion of Cold Harbor Cemetery, April 30, the party commenced operations at Seven Pines on the following day. In order to push forward the labors intrusted to him, Col. MOORE organized other parties and set them to work on the sites he personally selected: one party at Hampton, Virginia; one at Glendale, near Malvern Hill; another at Fort Harrison, the scene of Gen. WEITZEL'S assault on rebel lines with colored troops, who carried the works and turned the already loaded ordnance on the retreating rebels; another at City Point, and still others at Fredericksburg, Petersburg and Yorktown, Martinsburg and Winchester.

By June 27 the party at Seven Pines had completed their labors in the erection of a cemetery similar to that at Cold Harbor, only void of trenches, square in shape, divided into four sections, each section containing [illegible] graves, and with a flagstaff in the centre. This cemetery contains the bodies of 154 known and 1,202 unknown Union soldiers, including among the number 29 commissioned officers, from rank of Major down, and 32 non-commissioned officers. Here were interred all those who fell at the engagements of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines. Many bodies were found exposed to the sun, both at Cold Harbor and Seven Pines. They had never been buried, but had been allowed to lie where they fell. After the completing of this work, June 27, the party proceeded to Point of Rocks, where they are now engaged in erecting another handsome cemetery. The employés of Col. MOORE have to this time completed cemeteries at the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Seven Pines, Glendale, Fort Harrison, Hampton and Martinsburg. The others previously mentioned will soon be completed.

A record of the interments is on file at Col. MOORE'S office in Washington. He will be pleased to furnish to their relatives or friends any information they may desire in regard to the dead buried in the National Cemeteries.

The Pacific Codfisheries on the Northwest Coast—Their Importance to California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 13.

In an article in the *Bulletin* of May last we referred to the extensive preparations made this year in connection with the codfisheries on the Asiatic coast. As stated at that time, some fifteen vessels in all had sailed from this port, two more, however, being subsequently added. On the 6th of June the first vessel of the fleet returned, Capt. TURNER having been successful in finding excellent fishing grounds near the Fox Islands. The quality of the fish brought by this vessel, considering the season of the year, was much superior to that of the last season in the Ochotsk sea. As the banks had been discovered by Capt. TURNER, he, in a business point of view, kept their exact locality a secret for his future benefit, but on Wednesday last the *John D. Sanborn*, and on Thursday the *Sarah Louise* came in with full cargoes of still better fish, reporting their fishing places as off Schumagin Island in the North Pacific.

This island lies in about 50° north latitude and 160° west longitude, being just south of the peninsula of Oonalaska. In going to this place the crews of the vessels which have returned, searched for fishing grounds all the way up from Queen Charlotte's Island. They found a fishing bank extending from abreast New Archangel or Sitka Island to the Kodiak Islands, but the fish caught on it were very inferior in size and poor in flesh. At Schumagin Island a very fine sheltered harbor was found, in which the vessels sought shelter in stormy weather, the fishing banks being only a short distance out to sea. The *John D. Sanborn* commenced fishing on the 14th of May, and finished on the 24th of July, having taken 52,000 fish in the interval, during which time considerable stormy weather was experienced. The fishing on the Northwest Coast is reported to be slower than in the Ochotsk Sea, single fish only being caught, and in about 40 fathoms water; in fact, old fishermen claim it to be about the same both in the biting and quality of fish as the Grand Banks of the Atlantic Coast. The fish this season are larger in size than any heretofore caught by vessels from this port, the average weight of fish, per cargo, being three pounds when dried ready for sale. The greatest catch of any one day, by the *Sanborn*, was 2,300 fish, while on one occasion the vessel left port in the morning and returned by night, having taken 1,800 fish in the interval. The *Sanborn* brought four barrels of clear light yellow liver oil—all that the facilities on board allowed of trying out and saving. In anticipation of a large catch of cod-liver oil this season, we learn that parties in New-York and Boston have appointed agents at this port with a view to purchase the same for shipment East. The estimated catch by the whole fleet this season is set down at 1,500 tons dried fish, and from 10,000 to 12,000 gallons of oil. The discovery of fishing grounds on the northeast coast is one of considerable importance to the Pacific coast, as vessels can now make two trips in the same time that one can be made to the Ochotsk Sea. By catching our own fish we can save the remittance of at least $200,000 per year for the article to Atlantic ports, while as the cost of the fish is lowered in the market, an export demand to the Sandwich Islands, Mexico and South America can be looked for. Fish imported from Eastern ports cannot be laid down at less than 12½ cents per pound at wholesale, while 8 cents per pound for Pacific caught fish will pay vessels and crews better than almost any service in the coasting trade.

Aggregate Taxable Valuation as Fixed by the New-York State Board of Assessors.

We publish the equalization of property in this State, as fixed by the Board of Equalization:

	Real.	Personal.	Aggregate.
Albany	$33,437,070	$8,966,575	$42,403,645
Allegany	7,335,809	824,379	8,160,188
Broome	7,311,816	768,895	8,080,711
Cattaraugus	7,115,541	690,504	7,806,045
Cayuga	16,658,778	4,293,697	20,952,475
Chatauque	12,751,000	2,204,165	14,955,165
Chemung	6,753,570	1,610,863	8,364,433
Chenango	9,089,990	1,516,271	10,606,261
Clinton	4,892,021	937,060	5,829,081
Columbia	17,357,589	4,783,817	22,141,406
Cortland	5,105,655	974,646	6,080,301
Delaware	7,550,564	1,492,163	9,042,727
Dutchess	23,496,542	8,855,611	32,352,153
Erie	41,045,576	7,439,025	48,484,601
Essex	3,768,268	531,750	4,300,018
Franklin	4,084,671	711,113	4,795,784
Fulton	3,386,266	571,658	3,957,924
Genesee	11,876,087	2,398,566	14,274,653
Greene	6,101,024	1,013,468	7,114,492
Hamilton	480,776	3,200	483,976
Herkimer	9,049,445	1,944,730	10,994,175
Jefferson	13,438,146	2,560,226	15,998,372
Kings	107,974,843	18,011,720	125,986,563
Lewis	4,052,581	445,087	4,497,668
Livingston	13,261,484	2,016,208	15,277,692
Madison	9,639,317	2,391,742	12,031,059
Monroe	26,002,819	3,141,500	29,144,319
Montgomery	7,692,035	690,774	8,382,809
New-York	425,360,884	181,423,471	606,784,355
Niagara	12,474,424	2,101,342	14,575,766
Oneida	22,631,631	2,225,415	24,857,046
Onondaga	23,030,010	4,258,075	27,288,085
Ontario	14,355,551	3,854,473	18,210,024
Orange	20,064,987	8,740,261	28,805,248
Orleans	9,165,226	1,137,545	10,302,771
Oswego	12,854,838	1,148,715	14,003,553
Otsego	9,944,083	2,020,177	11,964,260
Putnam	4,309,199	1,128,690	5,437,889
Queens	16,126,450	6,000,950	22,127,400
Rensselaer	20,735,156	5,375,325	26,110,481
Richmond	6,044,263	687,133	6,731,396
Rockland	4,672,879	1,146,450	5,819,329
Saratoga	9,131,497	2,856,707	11,988,204
Schenectady	5,141,834	614,648	5,756,482
Schoharie	5,414,661	782,909	6,197,570
Schuyler	4,260,108	633,287	4,893,395
Seneca	8,653,863	1,584,867	10,238,730
St. Lawrence	14,047,749	1,577,408	15,625,157
Steuben	12,069,605	1,537,377	13,606,982
Suffolk	7,464,616	2,143,835	9,608,451
Sullivan	3,655,199	239,772	3,894,971
Tioga	4,989,228	748,269	5,737,497
Tompkins	6,790,727	1,083,918	7,874,645
Ulster	11,217,269	3,436,292	14,653,561
Warren	1,850,409	476,304	2,326,713
Washington	12,640,628	3,281,677	15,922,305
Wayne	13,295,652	1,918,315	15,213,967
Westchester	36,767,349	7,303,864	44,071,213
Wyoming	7,862,419	1,132,146	8,994,565
Yates	7,091,969	1,035,960	8,127,929
Total	$1,196,403,416	$354,826,220	$1,551,229,636

Escape of the Fenian Prisoners at Cornwall.

From the Montreal Gazette.

SIR: Feeling convinced that our Government would have ere this seen the propriety of instituting a thorough investigation into the circumstances connected with the escape of the Fenian prisoners from our jail here, on the evening of Saturday, the 1st inst., caused me to defer referring to said escape, and the base insinuations made therein by a correspondent from this place, as I considered it right that such Court of Inquiry should approach the investigation with as little prejudice as possible; but as I find the Government (for their own purpose, I presume,) have abstained so long from any inquiry, and as the most false and calumnious statements have been circulated by the Press through the country, and fearing lest their noncontradiction might be misconstrued; in justice, therefore to the cause of truth, I shall briefly refer to such as have special reference to myself, with the suggestion that if such as relate to me are so perfectly void of truth, what reliance can be placed on what refers to others.

In the Montreal *Transcript* of the 3d inst., the following paragraph appears from their correspondent here:

"It is supposed they had outside assistance, for they passed under the canal through the culvert, and took two boats—one of them belonging to the *British American*, in which Mayor ALLEN is said to have an interest, and singular to say, this they left carefully on the island high and dry, opposite the town. In consequence, queer remarks, more sharp than complimentary, are made about him; and it is noticed that he has not shown his wonted fuss and alacrity this morning."

Again in the same paper, on the 4th inst., the following appeared:

"An investigation is now in progress by Col. CRAWFORD. He is determined to make it a thorough one, much to the disgust of the civil authorities. Col. ATCHERLY, D. A. A. G., from Prescott, is also here for the same object. Great indignation is felt at the want of vigilance of the Sheriff and Mayor, it being notorious that the military authorities have been persistently refused the necessary entrance to the prisoners. MURPHY had plenty of money; he changed a $100 bill at BOUKER'S."

And again, on the 6th:

"It has leaked out that, instead of the usual weekly allowance out of the money taken from the prisoners, paid to them by the Mayor, under the instruction of the Attorney-General, he, the Mayor gave MURPHY a one hundred dollar bill on Saturday afternoon; not a bad helping-hand before starting. How he will explain this remains to be seen."

With regard to the first paragraph, that they (the Fenians) took two boats, this is not correct, as they only took one, and that the property of a young Englishman of this town, and which was seized by the United States Custom-house officer at Hogansburg, and is still in his custody. The boat belonging to the steamer *British America* was not taken by the Fenians, and the undersigned has not never had any share or interest, direct or indirect, in said steamer.

The disgust felt at the investigation by the civil authorities is purely imaginary. On the contrary, nothing is more desired by all with whom I have come in contact than such, and that of a most thorough and searching character. The animus shown so clearly in stating "that great indignation is felt at the want of vigilance of the Sheriff and Mayor," &c., must be apparent to all that strong personal ill-feeling prompted the whole of the communications, as it must be clear to the most superficial observer that the Mayor has no authority to interfere in the jail management; and Sheriff MCINTYRE is, as the correspondent well knows, not the man to allow any person to interfere with his right.

With regard to the third paragraph, I shall merely say that it is, [illegible] of the same character as the others, that is, without a vestige of truth. There was no weekly allowance ever paid by me to the prisoners, nor did the Attorney-General ever order or recommend such, nor did I on Saturday or at any other time, give to MURPHY or any of the prisoners one cent of money. On the contrary, I have not had for some six weeks, one dollar in my possession belonging to MURPHY or any of the prisoners.

As my desire is to correct misstatements, I shall not indulge in vituperation; still I cannot fail remarking that were my loyalty to my Queen and country so often doubted as is and has been that of said correspondent, then, indeed, I should feel acutely the insinuations made of sympathy with Fenianism; but I feel convinced that in our whole community a person is not to be found who believes one word contained in the above paragraph. No, not even the veracious correspondent himself.

Allow me, in conclusion, to thank you sincerely for the editorial remarks in your issues of Thursday and Friday last, in connection with this subject. They were duly appreciated here. Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM COX ALLEN, Mayor.

CORNWALL, C. W., Sept. 10, 1866.

Sinking of the Linnie Drown—Fifteen or Twenty Lives Lost—Boat and Cargo a Total Loss—Full Particulars—Losses of Insurance Companies at Memphis Cincinnati and Little Rock Very Heavy.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Sept. 10.

The *Linnie Drown*, Capt. CLAYCOMB, which plies as a regular weekly packet between this city and Pine Bluff, left this port on last Friday evening at about 6 o'clock. The *Drown* had on board about sixty passengers and three hundred tons of valuable freight. When making the crossing at the foot of the island five miles below Helena, about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, she struck a snag, or the wreck of the *St. Nicholas*, which lies at that place, tearing out her whole bottom. She commenced sinking immediately, but Capt. CLAYCOMB, who was at the wheel, headed her to the shore, which she reached, but before a line could be made fast, her engines had ceased working and she drifted out in the current where in less than seven minutes from the time she struck the snag or wreck, she sunk in deep water. She careened so suddenly that her bell went overboard without touching the boat. Capt. CLAYCOMB rushed into his wife's room, in the texas, and took her and his little child, and lashed them to a hog-chain, after which he descended into the cabin, which was full of water, and swam around to see if any of the passengers were still in it. After rescuing all that it was possible to save, the Captain got blankets and other articles out of the state-rooms, for the passengers, who, in many instances, had lost their clothing. The lady passengers were all saved, but in a destitute condition. A planter (whose name we could not learn, but would publish it with pleasure if we knew it,) from Kentucky, and bound to Washington County, Ark., when awakened seized his carpet-sack containing $8,000, and rushed into the cabin, where he saw a lady struggling in the water. The gentleman threw away his carpet-sack and money, and seizing the lady, he carried her to a place of safety. Owing to the hour at which this unfortunate accident occurred, much consternation ensued. Nearly all the cabin passengers, as well as those on deck, jumped overboard. It is really astonishing that so many were saved. But for the coolness of the Captain and his whole crew, who threw overboard all that could help in any way to save life, a greater number must have found a watery grave. As it is, we regret to record the loss of one cabin passenger, whose name is unknown. He was a German, and got aboard at this city, and was bound for Little Rock; also, three white deck hands, who lived here, but whose names are unknown; two negro cabin boys, five negro deck hands, and ten negro field hands who were on their way to a plantation on the Arkansas River. These, so far as can be learned, are all the lives lost. We published, in our Sunday's issue, full particulars about the boat, the names of her owners, insurance, &c. The conduct of Capt. CLAYCOMB, Clerk GEORGE N. BAKER, Mr. TAYLOR, the mate, and, in fact, all the officers, cannot be too highly praised. Shortly after the accident, the steamer *Lady Gay* passed, but proffered no assistance whatever. The *Commonwealth*, however, which came along in a little while after the *Gay*, did all in their power for the survivors. Capt. LLOYD, of that steamer, offered to bring them to this city or take them to Helena, for which they, as well as the officers of the lost steamer, proffer to Capt. LLOYD and his crew their heartfelt thanks. The passengers and crew lost all their effects. The books and papers of the boat were all lost. The cabin is partially parted from the hull, and very little if anything can be saved from the wreck. Capt. CLAYCOMB, and the ever popular GEORGE N. BOKER, will in a short time have another packet to take the place of the *Linnie Drown*. The *Linnie Drown*, under the command of her amiable and worthy officers, proved quite a success in the trade up to the time of the sad disaster. She generally left our port with full trips, and was well patronized by the planters living along the Arkansas. We trust Capt. CLAYCOMB and his worthy assistants will have better success in the future.

A Foundling—Whose it is, and Where it Came From—An Awakening from Love's Young Dream.

From the Nashville Banner, Sept. 6.

In yesterday's paper was announced the arrest at Bowling Green of the man who left an infant in the hands of a hotel servant in this city, on Tuesday, with orders to have it left at the Orphan Asylum, and who disappeared shortly after, leaving the child on the servant's hands. He was brought here to-day, and after paying the expenses incurred by his conduct, and taking the child from the authorities, was released.

The circumstances of this case have excited considerable curiosity, and inquiry has led to the following developments:

Mr. F. GARDNER was some time since paying his addresses to a young lady of good family in Louisville, and ere the courtship ended the young lady found herself in what is generally termed a very "delicate" situation. Her brother learning how matters stood threatened the life of GARDNER if he did not forthwith marry her, and accordingly the wedding took place though it seems not in accordance with GARDNER'S wishes. After marriage the pair came to this city, and put up at one of our hotels as "F. GARDNER and lady," where they remained for several weeks, and next appeared on Tuesday last at another public house registered as F. T. GARDNER and Mrs. KATE GARNER, a "d" having been dropped from the name, and an initial added. It was at this house the child was given to the servant to carry to the Orphan Asylum, from thence it was brought back, the asylum refusing to receive it.

Through the efforts of Officers TIGNOR and MALLORY, the whereabouts of the parties leaving the child were discovered, and the arrest above mentioned made.

From the facts stated, it would seem that the parties agreed to separate if they could rid themselves of the child, its existence being unknown to their friends in Louisville. If such was the plan, it has signally failed, and the infant will be looked after in future.

Mr. GARDNER stated, after his arrest, that the child belonged to his sister-in-law, who, he said, passed through here several days ago on her way to Louisville, leaving it for him to take to the Orphan Asylum. He also says that he had sent $40 to the asylum, in a letter to pay for the care of the child at that place.

If his statement be true, his method of procedure was certainly very strange, and one not often adopted by people in such cases.

A Returned Confederate.

From the Lynchburgh (Va.) News.

The latest, and perhaps the last to come, returned Confederate was in this city Saturday, direct from the late enemy's prison.

His experience since the surrender has been both eventful and tragic. Soon after the termination of the war he was, with other prisoners at Johnson's Island, liberated, but not furnished with transportation. Being without money, he was at a loss how to get to his home, which is in Augusta County, in this State, nine miles from Staunton. He, however, made his way into Indiana, afoot, and in passing through a town of that State, went into a hotel, thinking he might meet with some one who would give him assistance. A number of men were at the bar, drinking, among them a Federal officer, who was talking about the war, and among other things, said that he had taken an oath to kill every one of ASHBY'S men he ever met with. Without stopping to weigh the consequences, our returned hero spoke up, on the impulse of the moment, and said "he was one of ASHBY'S men." The officer at once drew a pistol and fired on him three times, each ball taking effect, but not in vital points. Our Confederate, like a wounded lion, rushed on him, wrenched the weapon from his grasp and shot the officer dead with a remaining ball. The Confederate was arrested, thrown in prison, where he suffered long months of confinement, and it was only very recently that he was brought to trial, which resulted in his final acquittal. He then started again for home and reached here Saturday morning by the Tennessee train. He stopped at the Norvell House, where he was recognized by gentlemen who knew him and vouch for his respectability and reliability. He also had with him a copy of the records in the trial, properly authenticated, corroborating his statement. He was furnished with assistance and started for his home Sunday morning. His name is SIMPSON, and he was a member of ASHBY'S command, while that knightly chieftain rode his wondrous rounds, and was the first to reach his noble form when he fell. Thus has perhaps the last "rebel" in gray come back to his home, save the long, long list of those who sleep in the "bivouac of the dead," who will return never again to the homes for which they fought so well.

Letter from a Memphis Major to Some New-York Dealers in Law Books.

A letter signed by W. P. WILSON, and addressed to some booksellers in this City, is published in the Memphis *Avalanche*. The writer says:

"I know that you have a number of volumes of my law books in your possession in your bookstores, and are offering them for sale on your own account. I know that my name is written legibly both inside and outside on them. I know that you have been informed by a friend of mine that those books had been stolen from me, and that they were still my property, and I know that you contented yourselves with the simple reply, 'That you came by them honestly!' Of all these facts I have been credibly informed. Is the spring of 1862. I left my library in my law office and it locked up in this city. I was absent several years. When I returned, I ascertained that my office had been broken open and my library stolen—those books in your possession being a part of the same. When I was informed of their whereabouts, I waited until this time for the purpose of giving you an opportunity of writing to me concerning said books, or of sending them to me; but, notwithstanding the mails are regular and transportation ample, neither a letter nor the books have come to me. When I was absent I lost my right arm, and do not write very legibly with my left; consequently this letter will come to you in printed form, through the columns of a newspaper."

Organization of the New-Hampshire Militia.

The three regiments of militia authorized by the late law for the State of New-Hampshire have been nearly all raised, and twenty-five companies are fully organized and equipped. One regiment is allotted to each Congressional District. Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. N. PATTERSON, of Hopkinton, late Colonel of the Second New-Hampshire, has been commissioned Colonel of the First Regiment, in the Second Congressional District, the appointment to date from Sept. 6. Fifteen companies have been ordered to report to him, and he has been directed to parade his regiment at Manchester on the 1st of October for an encampment of three days. One company is of cavalry and one artillery. Field officers to the other regiments will be announced as soon as they can be commissioned, and regimental encampments will be held in their respective districts. Brig.-Gen. and Brevet Major-Gen. S. G. GRIFFIN, of Keene, who served throughout the war with distinction, has been appointed Brigadier-General of State Militia. Gen. GRIFFIN attained higher rank than any other officer furnished by the State during the war. The military spirit which was prominent in the State last Spring, and threatened to deluge the executive with applications to raise companies, it is stated, has in a measure died away. Frequently the officers selected by the new companies are not suitable for their places. Men of the highest character and respectability do not like to engage in it, and though the company officers chosen are generally old soldiers and will prove tolerable drill-masters, there are many of them lamentably deficient in general education, who make ludicrous blunders in the matters of business which their position devolves upon them.

The Rights of Persons of Color in South Carolina—Who are Such?

In the South Carolina State Senate on the 7th inst., an effort was made to postpone the consideration of the "bill to define the term" persons of color, "and to declare the rights of such persons," but it failed by a vote of 11 to 17, and the bill was considered, amended and sent to the House. As the modifications made are not likely to be changed, a reading of the bill, as given below, will convey an idea of what the Charleston *Courier's* correspondent characterizes as "the first sensible step which has been taken to supercede the Code." In its present condition the bill reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That every person in whose veins there is one-eighth or more of negro blood shall be deemed a person of color.

SEC. 2. That persons of color shall have the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be sued, to be witnesses and give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, lease, sell, hold, convey and assign real and personal property, make wills and testaments, and to have full and equal benefit of the rights of personal security, personal liberty and private property, and of all remedies and proceedings for the enforcement and protection of the same as white persons now have, and shall not be subjected to any other or different punishment, pain or penalty, for the commission of any act or offence, than such as are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts specially relating to persons lately slaves, and free persons of color, contrary to the provisions of this act, or inconsistent with any of its provisions, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ocean Race Between Clipper Vessels.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 14.

The clipper barks *Smyrniote* and *Comet*, belonging respectively to the Hawaiian and Dispatch lines of packets, arrived yesterday afternoon from the Sandwich Islands. Both vessels left Honolulu on the same day (July 20,) the *Comet* getting to sea about two hours in advance of the *Smyrniote*, which, however, having a strong breeze, overhauled the former before passing the east end of the Island of Oahu, a few hours later. Light winds and calms prevailed during most of the passage, while the vessels, being on the same tacks, often saw each other—the *Comet* coming in yesterday about 200 yards in advance of the *Smyrniote*, in passing Fort Point. No opportunities for showing great speed were had on the voyage, which was remarkably long for such fast sailing vessels at this season of the year.

The distance between Honolulu and this port, on a direct line, is about 2,200 miles. The only race equaling the above in the California records are those of the clipper ships *Flying Cloud* and *Hornet*, from New-York, in 1851, both vessels leaving Sandy Hook at the same time, and arriving in this harbor within a few minutes of each other, and of the clipper ships *Comet* and *Flying Duchman*, in 1852, from San Francisco to New-York, in which the vessels were in sight of each other repeatedly on the trip, both in the South Pacific and South Atlantic Oceans, and abreast of the Bermudas, and the clipper ships *Trade Wind* and *Hornet*, in their passage to Panama, in 1852, in which the vessels were often so close that at times the windward vessel becalmed its rival's sails.

Bugs or Humbugs—Mexico's Contributions to Natural History.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Aug. 15.

The Librarian of the Odd Fellows' Library has shown us a very curious affair, which appears to be the connecting link between animal and vegetable life. It is an insect resembling the common beetle or "tumble-bug" in general form, though more delicately proportioned, and having a curious white shield or mark upon its back. This insect is a native of Mexico and Central and South America, where it can be found in certain locations in abundance. It is by the natives said to live upon a certain plant or shrub until the seed ripens, when it eats the seed, descends to the earth, plants itself (so to speak) in the soil and dies. The seed sprouts and shoots forth into a plant, the roots of which are within the body of the insect. We have heard this curiosity alluded to before, but never saw a specimen until this one shown us yesterday. In this instance the plant, which is some 2½ inches in length, starts directly out of the head of the bug, the body of which might be mistaken for the ordinary root of a bulbous plant at a casual glance. The plant has a moss-like substance at the top, and appears to belong unmistakably to the vegetable kingdom. Accompanying this specimen is a bug of the same species, which has not yet sprouted, and is perfect in all particulars. We do not pretend to vouch for the truth of the account of the origin of the plant as given by the natives, but this curious combination of animal and vegetable is certainly worthy the attention of the scientific.

Harvest Prospects in New-England.

From the Providence Journal, Sept. 8.

A correspondent who has recently traveled in various parts of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-York, and Connecticut, reports the hay crops to have been a full average. In some places the grass was light, owing to the severe drouth of last year, which killed the roots; but the deficiency in quantity was more than made up by superior quality and the excellent condition in which it was put upon the scaffold. The frequent rains since haying in July have given a rapid growth to the grass, and the second crop will be large. Corn and potatoes are everywhere luxuriant, and promise abundant harvests. New potatoes are now selling in Vermont for fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel by retail, and forty cents per bushel is looked upon as the maximum price when the Winter crop shall be gathered. The pastures have furnished luxuriant feed for cattle through the entire Summer, and the richness of Fall feed has never exceeded the present Autumn. The pastures are now as verdant as in June. The season has been highly favorable for butter, and great quantities have been made. Butter of the finest quality in appearance and flavor sells for thirty-five and forty cents per pound. From all that has been seen and learned, it seems unreasonable that the exorbitant prices which have ruled with us for two years past should long continue.

Exciting Scene in a Court-Room—A Witness Becomes Violently Insane.

From the Manchester Mirror, Sept. 7.

There was a novel and exciting scene in the court-room at Nashua, yesterday. For two days a civil action—Mallard *vs.* Trask, to recover the amount of a promissory note—has been on trial. During the afternoon the plaintiff was put upon the stand. He answered the direct examination readily and civilly, and also a few questions on the cross-examination by Mr. PARKER, counsel for the defendant. But on being shown a bill of sale and interrogated as to its genuineness, he gave a leap and a yell, dashed the bill to the floor, and calling down on Court and all a horrible imprecation, he cleared almost at one bound the twenty feet space between the stand and the door. Deputy TAYLOR and Messenger BARNEY essayed to stop him, but he pushed them aside with such force as to send them reeling to the floor. Rushing to the street, he was again seized; but gathering new strength, he broke from his captors, and in a twinkling had scaled the high board fence at the rear of the *Record* building. A large force had now started in pursuit, which succeeded, but not without much difficulty, in arresting the witness before he had reached the river, for which he subsequently said he was making, for the purpose of drowning himself.

The Grand March of the Army of Grasshoppers—Destruction of Corn and Delay of Railroad Trains.

From the Lavenworth (Kansas) Bulletin, Sept. 7.

In the western portion of the State, as we are informed by gentlemen just returned from Topeka, grasshoppers have appeared in immense numbers, and are destroying every green thing in their path. They were first seen in the valley of the Solomon, and were then moving eastward, in dense masses. In a single night, cornfields containing one hundred acres each have been stripped of tassels and leaves, leaving the stalks standing bare. At Junction City people are obliged to close their houses, and keep their faces covered while walking in the streets; and this side of Wamego the railroad track is so thickly covered with [illegible] being drawn from the track [illegible] They are moving [illegible] about five miles a day, and yesterday at noon had approached to within twelve miles of Topeka. It is not known how far north and south of the Kaw the insects extend; but so dense are they that every particle of vegetation has been swept away in the valley of the Kansas, as far as they have proceeded.

Miscellaneous Items.

A CURIOUS LIFE INSURANCE CASE.—There is a case now pending before one of the Georgia Courts in Augusta, affecting the liability of an insurance company for damages accruing during the war. The plaintiffs in the case are the heirs of JOHN K. JACKSON, and the defendants the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of South Carolina. It appears that a man named WILLIAM SYKES was insured on his life for $10,000. The policy was transferred to JOHN K. JACKSON, his assigns or executors, to secure the payment of a judgment against the said SYKES, held by the said JOHN K. JACKSON. Mr. SYKES was conscribed, entered the Confederate service, and subsequently died. The insurance company refuses to pay the amount for which the deceased was insured, alleging that the policy is null and void, rendered so by the fact that the deceased entered the military service in violation of an express provision in the policy of insurance. The plaintiffs bring suit for the amount, and contend that as SYKES was conscribed and forced into the military service contrary to his own free will and accord, he is not responsible for the violation of the provision referred to in the policy, and consequently the heirs or assigns are entitled to recover the amount for which his life was insured. The defendants entered a demurrer, which was argued ably by the counsel *pro* and *con*. The Judge reserves his decision.

COULDN'T FIND HER TICKETS.—The New-Haven *Register* states that one day last week two well-dressed ladies took seats in a railroad car at the Hartford Depot. After the train had got well under way, the conductor made his appearance with his usual gracious smile, and commenced taking up his tickets, until he arrived at the seat of the two ladies in question. They commenced to look in pocket-book and satchel, but no ticket could be found. They were sure they had purchased before entering the train, and must have dropped them. Conductor TINKHAM kindly suggested that they might have dropped the tickets while sitting in the seats. "Oh, no, we haven't," replied one of the ladies. "But let us look," said the conductor. After some pretty hard urging, the ladies got up, and behold, there were the missing tickets; but that was not all—a 14 year old boy was nicely concealed under the skirts of the women's clothes. The boy got up amid the laugh of the passengers, and the mortification of the women, who paid the fare of the boy to Springfield.

THE PEACH CROP OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.—Contrary to all expectations and prophesies, the peach crop of Western New-York this season is fully up to the average of several seasons past. In this county the crop is more evenly distributed among the orchards than last year. The crop in Orleans and some parts of Niagara County is large. The express and railroad companies are driven to the utmost to furnish facilities to shippers of the fruit. The 10 o'clock train from the West on the Falls road this forenoon was over thirty minutes behind its card time of arrival here, owing to the large number of crates of peaches to be loaded. Tons of the fruit were left at the different stations, transportation not being furnished.—*Rochester Union, Sept. 12.*

CROPS IN GEORGIA.—The Atlanta *Chronicle* of the 8th inst. says: Recent rains—too late for corn—have been very unfavorable for cotton, and the prospect is not as good as it was two weeks ago. The rust and caterpillar have both made their appearance in the Southern part of the State, but it is not believed that very general damage has been sustained from either. The failure in the corn crop extends nearly all over the State. In many parts of Middle, and nearly all of Upper Georgia, the failure is distressing. A gentleman from Chattahoochee County informs the Columbus *Sun* that the grain crops are so poor in that section that the squirrels, which are very numerous, are actually perishing for want of corn.

A STRANGE INFATUATION.—Accounts from Memphis state that the negroes are impressed with the idea that the whites have poisoned the wells, groceries, flour, and everything they eat, and that even watermelons have been cut and arsenic put in them. They have lost confidence in the Bureau. The negro paper, the *Post*, says the Yankees are as mean as the secesh. Great consternation prevailed among the negroes, and on Sunday the negro preachers gave the people melons, to try whether they were poisoned, and sold them from the pulpit. In a few hours sixteen were taken with cholera, and five died in six hours, and it was taken for granted that it was poison, and not the fruit itself, which caused the disease.

PROCEEDS OF THE DOUGLAS MONUMENTAL CEREMONIES.—The full returns of the receipts from the Douglas monumental ceremonies in Chicago and from the concert at CROSBY'S Opera House, held on Thursday evening, have not yet been made. It is, however, estimated that the amount received from the sale of seats in the grand stand within the inclosure at Cottage Grove was about $2,300, and that there were about $3,000 worth of tickets sold at the concert in CROSBY'S Opera House. A large number of medals were also sold, but no report has as yet been made of the number.

THE WHITE MASONS AND COLORED POPULATION OF LYNCHBURGH.—The corner-stone of the colored Methodist Church, to be built on Federal Hill, is to be laid this week. The managers have applied to the Masons to perform the usual ceremonies on the occasion, and they have consented to do so. This is the first instance of such an application we have any knowledge of. The Masons will perform the service for them according to the rites and usages of their ancient Order, as cheerfully as for any other congregation. The most kindly and friendly relations, as a general thing, exist between the races here.—*Lynchburgh Virginian.*

MASONIC GATHERING IN BALTIMORE.—A meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons has been called to take place in this city on the 17th instant, for the purpose of making arrangements for laying the corner-stone of the new temple on north Charles-street. It is understood that the Order design making the event one of the greatest demonstrations of the kind that has yet taken place in this country, and that members of the Ancient Order will be present from every section of the Union.—*Baltimore Sun, 8th.*

LAUNCHED AT DEEP RIVER, CONN.—On Sept. 1, from the yard of ELI DENISON, a fine double-decked schooner of 400 tons, owned by Capt. GEO. SMITH, Capt. SMITHWICKS and others, of New-York. She is to be commanded by Capt. SMITH, and is intended for the general freighting business. Mr. DENISON has also on the stocks a centre-board schooner of about 300 tons, building for SAMUEL CROWELL & SON; also one of 250 tons for S. F. PHILLIPS & Co., of New-York—both to be launched and fitted for sea before the 1st of December.

THE FALL CROPS IN NEW-JERSEY.—Throughout Camden County the various Fall crops assume a fine and promising appearance. It is thought that the buckwheat crop will be more than usually abundant and good. Notwithstanding the impression entertained at the commencement of the season that it would be a failure, the peach trade has been a decided success. The business at the depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad has been immense, employing a large number of cars in transporting them to New-York.

CROPS IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit *Post* of the 8th inst. states that reports from all parts of the State give very encouraging accounts of the condition of crops. The yield of corn will be very large, as most of it is now beyond the reach of frosts. Oats are mostly threshed, and the yield is immense. Potatoes promise well. Buckwheat is abundant. Fruit is below the average in quantity, but the quality is excellent.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE.—At the sale of pews in the new and magnificent Hebrew Temple in Cincinnati, Sunday, the price of $1,000 was put on first-class seats and $500 on the second. Upon these enormous sums premiums were bid, ranging as high as $3,500. A sum amounting to nearly $200,000 was realized from the sale. This is the most liberal renting every made in the history of edifices for Divine worship in this or any other country.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CHICAGO.—A Chicago (Ill.) paper says the first public school in Chicago was established in 1834. In 1856 there were 47 teachers and 2,775 pupils. In 1866 they employ 268 teachers, and have 16,829 pupils.

Mutton tallow contains twenty-nine separate substances, among which are several acids, united to potash, ammonia, lime, magnesia, oxides of iron, manganese and copper.

The sanitary condition of Egypt, which is usually the cradle of cholera, is now excellent, so far as regards this disease. Quarantine regulations are considered unnecessary.

Experiments on the cattle plague are sometimes perplexing. Some dogs fed on the flesh of diseased animals persisted in becoming fatter and healthier than ever.

The cyclones of the Northern and Southern hemispheres are found to rotate in opposite directions against the hands of a watch in the North with those in the South.

The ashes of an eruption in Guatemala in the Pacific, in 1835, were carried 800 miles east to Jamaica, and 1,200 miles west, where they fell upon the deck of a vessel.

It has been calculated that the Wealdon Valley, which is 22 miles in breadth, and has been excavated by the Weald, required 150,000,000 years for its completion.

If a railway train, traveling at thirty miles an hour, had started for the Sun on the 1st day of last January, it would arrive in the year 2,213 at its stopping place.

So long ago as 1660 the whole mass of lava ejected from Mount Ætna was twenty times greater than the mountain itself. It had destroyed 77,000 persons.

The most frequent winds in England are the S. S. W. and W. S. W., the former invariably bringing rain, the latter usually being accompanied by fine weather.

By careful working a tube of glass can be drawn with an *external* diameter of only 1-2500th of an [illegible] and yet be [illegible] sunrise.

Railroad travel in England on Derby day is immense. One of the Junction [illegible] by 375 trains on that day, and by 128 trains on Whit-Monday.

There are only eight points from which the wind can blow steadily for any length of time in England. It never blows directly from the South.

It is worthy of note that in Ireland there was a decrease of 5,180 inhabited houses and 30,295 inhabitants in 1864, as compared with 1864.

India has the largest basalt districts of any country in the world. Basalt rocks are estimated to cover 200,000 square miles there.

London has fifty-two inlets, through which 706,621 persons daily enter. This is equal to one-fourth of her sleeping population.

Children should not be allowed to use slate pencils gaily colored. Arsenic and lead are used for the green, yellow and red varieties.

One of the valuable discoveries made in California is a lake yielding borax. Tuscany is the only rival in this important trade.

The celebrated lithographic stone of the Solenhofer quarries in Bavaria, contains no less than 237 species of fossil remains.

In 1740 England imported 2,275 tons of iron from America. Now she sends us hundreds of thousands of tons every year.

More than ten million perfect skeletons have been observed in a single pound of chalk and innumerable fragments.

Wales contains 84 feet of workable coal seams, in a total coal-bearing formation of 10,000 or 12,000 feet in thickness.

A Frenchman thinks he has discovered the mines which furnished all the gold possessed by the ancient Gauls.

According to one authority, 83,000,000,000 tons of coal remain within reaching distance of the surface in England.

The amount of coal required for smelting and after working of iron ores is estimated at 30,000,000 tons a year.

More than 1,500,000 human beings derive their sole support from the culture and growth of the silk-worm.

The rise and fall of the river Nile is now daily measured on a stone pillar erected for the purpose B. C. 714.

The effort of breathing during twenty-four hours, is equal to raising 70,000 pounds one foot high.

The natural powers of man cannot distinguish a smaller space of time than one-tenth of a second.

France is the principal manufactory of sea salt, producing more than 450,000 tons a year.

A French chemist says that coal gas is not injurious to plants if it is free from sulphur.

France produces this year more beet-root sugar than she needs for home use.

Seven hundred thousand tons of soda are annually consumed in England.

Four tons of coal are estimated to be equal to twenty years of hard work.

Coal gas was first made in 1726, but only as an amusement.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Arrest of Two Women in Michigan Charged with Murder—A Story of Treachery and Crime.

From the Detroit Tribune, Sept. 12.

In the *Advertiser & Tribune* of last Saturday, under the head of "Adrian," was a detailed account of the arrest of a Mrs. CHARLOTTE SOUTHWORTH in that city by Officer AVERY, of Hudson, on the charge of murder. The beginning of the affair dates back three or four years, when one SAMUEL H. POST, a resident of Hudson, separated from his wife, and went to London, C. W., to live, assuming the name of HOWELL. For several months past at least, POST had been living with this woman SOUTHWORTH, and another of the same reputation, named PHOEBE WEAVER, at London, the former passing as his wife, and the latter as a step-daughter. About the 22d of August POST made his will, in compliance with the entreaties of the two women, by which they were to have his property, which amounted to fully $10,000. On the 26th ultimo, just four days after the making of the will, the old man died very suddenly, under rather suspicious circumstances. The local authorities, who were aware of the character of the inmates of the house, ordered an inquest. The examination was continued to the 3d inst., to give time for a chemical analysis of the stomach of the deceased, the two women giving $1,000 bail to appear at that time, but before the time came around both had left. The analysis of the stomach disclosed a large amount of morphine, sufficient to have produced death, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from that cause. Mrs. WEAVER managed to get hold of most of the property, which consisted mainly in bonds, and after proving the will, left London. Her whereabouts was not known for some time, though the woman SOUTHWORTH went home to Adrian, making boasts that she was married to a man named HUNTER, had large amounts of money, &c. Through a letter from Mrs. WEAVER to her guilty companion, which was intercepted by Officer AVERY, it was learned that the former was in this city passing under the name of HOWELL. Previous to her arrest she had been in the city for over a week at the Garrison House, living in good style and making very free with her money. The officer went to her room yesterday and arrested her on the charge of murder. She, accompanied by the officer, went to one of the city banks and drew out $3,000 in United States bonds. She had considerable more cash, though she has played the spendthrift with a vengeance since she came to the city, giving away money and other presents to the servants, purchasing costly dresses, &c. Mrs. WEAVER is a woman about 35 years old, and has a husband and four or five small children, whom she has abandoned. Her husband is an honest German, who served three years in the army, and came home, only to find his home a brothel and his children motherless. She was taken to Adrian by Mr. AVERY, to await a requisition from the Governor-General of Canada. She took things cooly, not knowing of the arrest of her supposed accomplice.

Terrible Tragedy in Buckingham County, Va.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Buckingham Court-house, Va., Sept. 6, gives the following particulars of the terrible tragedy which recently occurred there:

"About three weeks ago, or more, Mr. ANTONY WALTON, a wealthy mill-owner of this town, arose early in the morning with the alleged intention of visiting his mill and plantation, but suddenly changing his route, returned to the house. There he found Mr. JAMES LEACH (a young lawyer who makes Mr. WALTON'S house his home during the sessions of Court) in the room with his wife. Their positions relative to each other were such as to excite suspicion on the part of the husband, who at once ordered Mr. LEACH out of the house, and forced the execution of his mandate at the point of a revolver; after which, he called for the carriage, and putting madam in, sent her to her mother. Nothing further of interest transpired in the case, except that a bill of divorce was filed by Mr. WALTON, until last Saturday, when LEACH again rode into town. After strolling about the village for some time, he met ANDERSON WALTON, a son of ANTONY by a first wife. ANDERSON reproached LEACH at once with the scandal, which LEACH denied with great emphasis; whereupon ANDERSON shook his fist in his face and exclaimed, 'You —— lying ——, you did! for pa saw you,' at the same time putting his hand under his coat. 'So you will shoot me, will you?' yelled LEACH, and drawing his six-shooter, he fired, and young WALTON fell pierced through the lungs, the blood gushing from his mouth and nostrils. Just then, Mr. WALTON the elder rushed up and fired three shots from his pistol directly at LEACH, but missing him entirely, slightly wounded Capt. A. T. MOSELEY and a negro. Once more LEACH fired, and the elder WALTON lay a corpse. The ball entered just above his heart, severing the main arteries and causing instant death.

ANDERSON lingered until Monday evening about 2 o'clock, when, as they were closing the grave over all that was mortal of his father, his soul joined him in the spirit world. But the tale of death does not end here. Rev. JAMES H. C. LEACH, D. D., a highly respected Presbyterian minister, died soon after hearing of the bloody drama in which his son had acted so prominent a part; possibly in consequence, though as to this no one can do aught but conjecture.

Mrs. WALTON was one of the wives of HOBERT, the aeronaut, whose ears were cut off in Louisville, Ky., for bigamy. Soon after their marriage he ran off with her money, leaving her destitute, though legally free, for he had two wives living when he married her. Mr. WALTON became so enamored with the beautiful widow that he bought her wedding clothes, and lavished on her every luxury that wealth could procure until the recent affair, which led to the double homicide.

LEACH has been justified on the plea of self-defence."

A Recreant Husband Drowned While Endeavoring to Run Away from his Wife.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

In December last, a young man named JOHN DRESPEY, who was employed at one of our city hotels in the capacity of cook, engaged the affections of a young lady residing in Birmingham. The time for their marriage had been appointed, when JOHN found another object for his affections, and endeavored to prevail upon his first love to release him from his obligations. She, however, refused to do so, and by threats prevailed upon him to fulfill his promise to her. After the ceremony had been performed, JOHN regretted the course he had been forced to follow, and deserted his wife, who became, for a time, a charge on the county. On Monday last, Mrs. DRESPEY ascertaining the whereabouts of her husband, called upon him and threatened that in case he continued his neglect of her, to carry the case before a legal tribunal. The recreant husband being fearful that she would carry her threat into execution, prevailed upon her to return to her home, promising to act the part of the true husband hereafter. The wife was mollified with the promise, and left for her home. During the evening, however, she learned that JOHN had resigned his situation, and was about to leave the city on a steamer lying at the Monongahela wharf. She immediately determined to prevent his departure, and hurried toward the boat. Her husband, who apparently feared that she would [illegible] called at the Mayor's office yesterday and related the above circumstances, and expressed a desire to be sent to her former quarters in the Poor House. She was directed to the Guardians of the Poor, who provided a home for the unfortunate woman.

Poisoning Case in Buffalo—Nearly a Whole Family Affected—The Doctors Puzzled.

From the Buffalo Express Sept. 10.

A singular case of poisoning occurred on Friday in the family of Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT, an employe in Messrs. PRATT & CO.'s Works, Black Rock. The particulars are as follows: Mr. ELLIOTT had gone early to his work, and his wife being confined to her bed by indisposition, the care of preparing the morning meal devolved on the oldest daughter then at home, SARAH, a girl of 16, who set it out as usual, and, among the rest of the eatables, fried some pancakes, which were composed of flour from the family barrel and the last of a paper of saleratus, which had been in constant requisition before. Two boys, of 10 and 12 years of age, were the first at the table, and having finished their meal, went off to their work. SARAH herself then sat down, but disliking a peculiar disagreeable taste in the pancake, took but a single mouthful. A younger child, ELLEN, and her grandmother, an old lady 80 years of age, subsequently took breakfast, and all, particularly the girl SARAH, were seized with violent retching and vomiting, accompanied with burning thirst. In the mean time the two boys, who had been seized with the same symptoms on the road, were brought back, and Dr. LOTHROP, and subsequently Dr. DAYTON, were sent for. The former being soon in attendance, powerful emetics of ipecachuniana were administered, with copious draughts of cold and hot water, as well as other remedies usual in such emergencies. Under the careful attendance of the medical gentlemen, the sufferers are already convalescent, with the exception of the grandmother, whose extreme age rendered her weak frame less able to withstand the violence of the shock. Dr. LOTHROP, however, has great hopes of her ultimate recovery.

While the meal was on the table, one of the neighbors came into the room with a young child in her arms, which cried for a piece. A small bit of the pancake was given to it, when it occasioned the same effects as in the other cases. The medical men had not an opportunity of examining the matter thrown off the stomach, and the empty saleratus paper is almost worthless as a test; they unite, however, in the opinion that it was not occasioned by arsenic, and although the symptoms were similar to those produced by oxalic acid or corrosive sublimate, they decline to state positively the proximate cause of this singular occurrence. As we stated before, the meal was prepared by one of the household; the family are in harmony with each other, and on good terms with their neighbors; and the particular viand which is supposed to have contained the poison was composed of ingredients which had been frequently used, and had proved inocuous on all former occasions.

A Married Woman Attempts to Poison Her Child, and then Swallows an Ounce of Arsenic.

The Newark (Ohio) *Courier* of Thursday, Sept. 6, has the following: Mrs. MINA GIERSCH, wife of a jeweler named ERNEST GIERSCH, took nearly the whole of an ounce of arsenic about 8 o'clock last evening, and died in consequence at 2 o'clock this morning. She had been married to GIERSCH, who was her third husband, about six weeks, and many of our readers will remember her as the former proprietress (after the death of her second husband) of the lager-beer saloon at the corner of Cottage and Mulberry streets. She was an unusually comely woman, and previous to her marriage to GIERSCH had many admirers. Relative to the suicide, we learn that Mrs. GIERSCH has for some time complained to Mrs. HERMAN, a widow woman living in the basement, that her troubles were more than she could bear; that her husband did not like the sickly little boy she had adopted from the Alms-house some six years ago, and to whom she was much attached. Last night, about 6 o'clock, the husband came in from his work, and soon after Mrs. GIERSCH, who had been drinking pretty freely, went out to the drug-store kept by CARL HOLZSHUHER, at No. 28 William-street, and purchased an ounce of arsenic, ostensibly to kill rats with. She returned home immediately, her husband in the meantime having stepped out, and procuring a tumbler of milk she put the whole ounce of arsenic in it, and in the presence of Mrs. HERMAN, who did not know what the drug was, gave her little boy a drink, and then drank off the balance herself. Setting down the tumbler, she threw her arms around Mrs. HERMAN, and asked her pardon for any ill-treatment she might have received at her hands, and said she would now go to bed, and in the morning all would be right. Mrs. HERMAN supposed this singular conduct was the result of too much drink, and went down stairs into her own apartments after Mrs. GIERSCH laid down. Presently the husband returned, and going to his wife's room his eyes fell upon the label, "Arsenic—poison," which had been left lying upon the table. Highly excited he ran for Drs. GEO. S. WARD and C. F. WEDNER, who went to the house and proceeded to administer antidotes and emetics, the woman showing great opposition to all attempts to restore her, admitting that she had poisoned herself and the boy, and expressing a desire to die and be with her second husband. Antidotes were also administered to the boy, and owing to the fact that he got but little of the poison he threw off what he got in vomiting, and soon seemed to be relieved. Mrs. GIERSCH, however, was beyond medical aid, and continued to grow worse until 2 o'clock A. M., when she called her husband to her, kissed him "good-bye," and in a moment was a corpse.

A Scandalous Affair in Louisville.

From the Louisville Democrat, Sept. 8.

We were yesterday informed of a case which will form a rich subject for the scandal-mongers for some time to come, and, without attempting the sensational, will give the facts in the case as related to us, which are these: A young man, whom we shall call Mr. A., had for some time paid his attentions to Miss B., in Indiana, and vows of love had been exchanged between the two—she promising to become the wife of Mr. A., whom she had too well but not wisely loved. The parents of the young lady objected to the match, and an elopement was planned. The two parties arrived here some time since, and put up at a fashionable boarding-house in the lower portion of the city, on Green-street. The young man, upon arriving here, started out after reaching the boarding-house to make the proper arrangements for the nuptials. At night he returned and informed the unsuspecting girl that, according to the law of this State, he could not obtain the license until the following day, and at the same time made improper proposals to her, saying that, as they were going to be married the following day, no harm could result. To these propositions she indignantly refused to listen.

The proposals were refused on two or three different occasions. At last, after the parties had been here for some three or four days, and the villain persisted in his infamous proposals, she a few days since invited him into the parlor of the boarding-house where they were stopping. She then demanded of him to know his intentions, stating that she had left home and all to cast her fortunes with him. She loved him, but would not listen to any improper proposals, and demanded that he should do as he promised, which he refused. She then, after locking the door of the parlor, drew from under her dress a rawhide, and gave the young gentle-looking man, who was but a "wolf in sheep's clothing," a most perfect thrashing. The affair created considerable excitement in the boarding-house where it occurred. For the sake of the young lady and her friends we omit the names of the parties.

A Suicide at Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 10.

On Friday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, as stated in a death notice that appeared in Saturday's papers, a young man named E. A. SWASEY, Jr., 21 years and 8 months of age, residing on Ninth-street, near Walnut, died after a short illness, the nature of which was not stated in the very brief notice abovementioned. It appears, from the statements of those who had opportunities of being familiar with the facts of the sad affair we are about to relate, that the young man did not make his appearance as usual on Friday morning; that persons about the house at which he resided went to his room, rapped, and receiving no reply, forced open the door, and were horrified at finding the occupant in an apparently dying condition in his bed. Medical assistance was procured, but without any fortunate result, for death ensued, as already stated. We understand that it was soon discovered that the young man had taken morphine for the purpose of destroying a life that seems to have become a burden to its possessor.

It is stated that he had become enamored of a young woman, who, unfortunately for him, proved as bad of heart as she was beautiful in features, lured him on to extravagancies in living, and to the bestowal of large sums of money upon herself; that the relatives of the young man, becoming acquainted with the matter, remonstrated with him; that he was so wounded in mind by the discovery of the whole affair, and the unpleasant position in which he had placed himself, as to resolve upon self-destruction.

This tragical and most unfortunate occurrence has brought sorrow upon a large circle of the young man's relatives and friends, as well as upon his bereaved and distressed parents, who are highly respected in this community.

The Affray at Breckinridge, Mo.—Half a Dozen Men Wounded.

From a gentleman who was present, the St. Joseph *Herald* learns the following particulars of a bloody affray at Breckinridge, Caldwell Co., Mo., on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo. The Conservatives, it appears, were holding a local meeting, and Judge BIRCH was delivering an address, when a party of Radicals came up and interfered with the meeting, denouncing all assembled as traitors and rebels, and declaring their intention to drive them out of town. This conduct naturally provoked the Conservatives, and they declared their intention to hold the ground. A general disturbance succeeded, in which firearms were freely used by both parties. Over half a dozen men were wounded. A Mr. MURPHY, a Conservative, was dangerously wounded, and it is yet feared that his wound is mortal. A young man named WILSON, a Conservative, was also severely wounded, and his father, while on his way home, was brutally assaulted. The wounded Radicals are not dangerously hurt. We are informed that at least forty shots were exchanged, and that the feeling is yet very bitter between the belligerents. Warrants have been issued by the Radical authorities for the [illegible] with [illegible] the place unmolested by the authorities.

Destruction of Machine Shops of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye, Sept. 9.

Our city was the scene, yesterday morning, of a terrible conflagration. The machine shop of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company was discovered to be on fire about 11:30 o'clock, while the works were in full operation, and in a few moments the flames had spread throughout the extensive building, setting fire to the blacksmith-shop immediately adjoining, and involving the carpenter-shop across the track, with its well-filled lumber-shed, in one general ruin. The fire originated in the machine shops above the steam engine, and is supposed to have been caused by a defect in the smoke-stack.

The loss is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. In the machine-shop was the fine first-class engine Democrat, on the stocks undergoing slight repairs. Its situation rendered its removal impracticable, and it became a total loss; value $17,000. The machinery was very extensive and of a costly description. The amount of lumber, planks and other material for the construction of cars was very considerable. The precise amount of the different losses we are unable to learn at this writing, but the aggregate will be very large, as the works were extensive. The business of the Railroad Company will not suffer by this accident, and shops will be speedily erected in the place of those destroyed.

The Recent Accident on the New-York Central Railroad—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

From the Rochester Union, Sept. 7.

The bodies of the persons killed by the late railroad accident have all been sent to their friends but that of Mr. SMITH, of Gloversville. The bodies were carefully prepared for burial in good coffins. No more of the injured have died, and Mr. DEMPSTER, whose condition was most critical, is doing well. But few of the injured now remain in the city. Most that have left have settled the matter of damages with the railroad company's officers or agents.

The Coroner's inquest was concluded this afternoon. The switchman, O'BRIEN, has not yet been found. His wife states the circumstances under which the switch was left open. Mrs. O'BRIEN is in a delicate situation and needs the attention of her husband. She says that he supposed that he had closed the switch after the gravel train had left the branch, and did not discover his mistake until he saw the express train coming. He then ran toward the switch, but could not reach it in time. He fled when he saw the result of his carelessness.

All who knew this man O'BRIEN concur in representing him as a worthy, temperate man. He had been in the employ of the company for twelve years, and was never in any trouble before. If this was the first mistake of his life, however serious the consequences, that fact is not to be overlooked. The verdict exonerates the engineer and all connected with the train, and throws the whole blame upon the switchman, calling it "accidental neglect."

Base Treatment of a Poor Servant Girl.

From the St. Louis News, Sept. 7.

A few days ago, a family, living just across the river in Illinois, were taken down with the cholera, and they sent for a faithful servant girl, residing in Bremen to come over and take care of them during their illness. The girl, impelled by a sense of duty, left the place where she was employed, and went over to attend the sick family, with whom she had been acquainted, at their request. The sick persons recovered, but the girl was taken sick, and the ungrateful people whom she had ministered to while they were sick turned her out of doors. The girl, after wandering about without finding anybody willing to take her in, at length came across a kind-hearted gentleman, to whom she related her story. The gentleman, incensed at the treatment she had received, accompanied her back to the house from which she had been driven, and threatened to prosecute the inmates if they did not take her in and use her well. The girl was thereupon admitted, and soon after passing the threshold she dropped down dead. She was tumbled into a box and buried, leaving her clothes and $18 in money, which were confiscated by the parties to whom she attended during their illness.

Murder of a French Ex-Consul in Honolulu.

From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, July 21.

One of the most awful tragedies ever enacted in this city, occurred last night. It appears that a Chinaman, in the employ of JULES DUDOIT, Esq., entered his house about 1:30 o'clock this morning, armed with a butcher's cleaver, and proceeding to the bedroom, deliberately cut Mr. DUDOIT'S throat, causing immediate death. He then inflicted four savage gashes across Mrs. DUDOIT'S head and breast, each of which is sufficient to cause her death. Mr. DUDOIT died soon after the outrage, and it is hardly possible that his wife can survive the murderous wounds received. It seems that there had been some fault found the previous day with the Chinese steward in their employ, about some dishes broken by him, and it is supposed that he resorted to this inhuman mode of revenge. The scene, after the murder, was one of the most horrible and distressing that has ever been witnessed here. Capt. DUDOIT had been a resident here for over thirty years, and for some years was French Consul. At the time of his death, he was Chancellor of the French Consulate.

A FRIGHTFUL CRIME.—A correspondent of the Montreal *Herald* gives the particulars of a frightful crime which recently was committed in Hamburg, Canada, by some persons as yet unknown. About 10 o'clock on a stormy night, a family were aroused by the son of a neighbor, JOHN THODE, who knocked at the window and called: "Help, help, fire, fire!" On opening the door, young THODE was found lying unconscious near the window, and near him several small boxes containing securities, silver-ware and some money. Having carried him into the house and awakened the servants, in order to get more help from other neighbors, they hastened to the fire. They found a barn in the rear of the dwelling-house in flames, but were surprised not to find a single member of the family, which consisted of parents, five sons, a daughter and a maid servant. In knocking repeatedly at the door they got no reply, and becoming alarmed, they broke the windows and thus entered the house. They saw flames issuing from the bedroom of the three eldest sons, and on going to the room in which the parents, the daughter and the youngest son slept, all the occupants of the room were found covered with frightful wounds, and dead, and the beds covered with smoking straw. The dead bodies were removed from the house in order to rescue them from the fire. On the next morning the corpses of the three oldest sons were found; the one on the place where his bed stood, the two others in an adjoining stable, through which, it is thought, they tried to escape. Most of the wounds, it appeared, had been inflicted by sharp instruments, but some by clubs. The son who alone escaped from murder, was likewise wounded, and was during the first day unable to speak. He subsequently recovered his speech, but could not furnish any information that gave any clue to the identification of the murderers. The murderers are still at large. Some traces, however, have been obtained, which it is hoped will lead to their discovery.

RESISTANCE TO LAW BY REBEL DESERTERS.—The Huntsville (Ala.) *Independent* has the following: "A gentlemen recently from Blount County informs us that a party of low, trifling deserters from their regiments in the late war, called by the people over there 'lay-outs,' resisted the execution of a writ of attachment by the Deputy Sheriff, upon a mule belonging to one of them. When the Sheriff came to take off the mule, a gang of ten of the miscreants and thieves, armed with guns, attacked him and tried to drive him off, but the Sheriff was not to be deterred from his duty, and collecting a posse, the 'lay-outs' still resisting, they were fired into, wounding one dangerously and two others slightly. This decisive work soon dispersed the outlaws, they taking to their hiding-places in the mountains. Afterward, our informant tells us, two or three of the gang were arrested and are now in confinement. The affair occurred in Murphy's Valley, about ten miles from Blountsville."

MOLLIE TRUSSEL ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—On Thursday night MOLLIE TRUSSEL made two unsuccessful attempts at suicide, each time by hanging. About 11 o'clock on the night mentioned the turnkey of the jail entered her cell and discovered her just in time to prevent the fatal consequences of the act. She was suspended by a shawl from the grating of the iron cell door. The woman had twisted a light shawl into a rope, attached one end to the upper portion of the grating of the door, and placed the noose into which the other was formed around her neck, and thus endeavored to hang herself. The opportune entrance of the jailer prevented the completion of the fatal act. It is stated MOLLIE TRUSSEL is almost insane with grief and remorse; all day long she gives vent to the most heart-rending exclamations, and she asserts that death in its most hideous forms would be welcome to her now "that GEORGE is dead."—*Chicago Times.*

A BALTIMORE LADY CAPTURES A BURGLAR.—A daring robbery was attempted in Baltimore on Saturday night last, at the residence of Mr. HENRY CHAPMAN, on Greenmount-avenue and Point-lane. The occupants of the house were temporarily absent during the evening, and while they were away three men effected an entrance into the house by forcing open a rear window. They had got possession of a quantity of silver ware, valued at $25, and a small amount of money, and were about to leave, having become alarmed, when Mrs. CHAPMAN entered. She, seeing a man getting out of the window, rushed forward and grasped him by the leg as he was about to leap to the ground. A fierce struggle ensued, but Mrs. CHAPMAN clung to him until the arrival of Policemen THOMAS and WEBB, who took the man into custody. His accomplices managed to get away during the excitement.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 5, by which a freight train was badly wrecked and a locomotive seriously damaged. In going down a grade west of Wabash, the regular train became uncoupled, and a portion of it [illegible] Two [illegible] but before the other was stopped [illegible] crashed up and into the rear end of the other train, the engine going clear through eight cars, smashing them to pieces, besides badly damaging four others. The engineer and fireman jumped off and escaped, the former unhurt, and the latter but slightly. The engine remained on the track, but was stripped clean of everything. A brakeman on the wrecked train was badly hurt.

A LITTLE BOY KILLED BY A BROTHER WHOM HE HAD WOUNDED.—A singular and melancholy affair took place near Richmond, Mo., on the 25th ult., between two little boys, aged respectively eleven and thirteen years, sons of WILLIAM FLOURNOY. They were hunting partridges with their father's revolver, but became engaged in a quarrel, when the elder fired two shots with the pistol at the younger, wounding him in the forehead and in the hip. He then handed the weapon to his wounded brother and told him to shoot him. The little fellow did so, firing two shots, one ball entering the right hip, the other the brain of the elder brother, killing him instantly.

PAWNED HER CHILD FOR RUM.—The Detroit *Post* gives an account of the arrest in that city of a young married woman for being drunk. In order to satisfy the cravings of her appetite, she had pawned her husband's clothing during his absence, her wedding ring the same way, and finally she went so far as to pawn her son, a bright-eyed, handsome little fellow, three years old. The mother refused to tell where she had left him, and only after a long search was he finally recovered. The unfortunate woman was placed in a charitable institution, where a reform will be effected, if possible.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES FOR ALIENATING A HUSBAND'S AFFECTIONS.—MARGARET E. DENNY has commenced suit in San Francisco against Mrs. S. J. DE WOLFF to recover $20,000 damages, and alleges for cause of action that she, the plaintiff, was married to and living happily with GIDEON J. DENNY, but that the defendant, by her conversation and acts, alienated the affections of her husband from her, which led to their separation and divorce, all of which has caused her much pain and suffering; she therefore asks damages as aforesaid.

A NEGRO IN THE STOCKS FOR AN ATTEMPTED RAPE.—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* states, that CHARLES WETHERS, a negro, who attempted recently to commit a rape upon a highly respectable young lady in that vicinity, was placed in the stocks in the burning sun for two hours each day during the week, and was afterward returned to jail, to remain in the custody of the Sheriff till the workhouse is ready, in which institution he will labor at $5 per month, until the fine of $200 and the cost of trial have been liquidated by hard labor.

PERSONAL.

John Bright at Home.

"CARLETON," the correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, has visited JOHN BRIGHT, at his home in Rochdale, and describes it as follows:

"A gentleman enters, but no second glance is needed to convince us who he is. He has Nature's stamp upon his brow—and in his very look and motion—that he is no ordinary man. He is stout, solid, full-chested, with a plump face, a kind, genial countenance, gray beard, and silvery hair. He also is in his working-dress—plain clothes, a frock-coat and black cravat. This is JOHN BRIGHT. 'We Englishmen,' he says, with a smile, 'have no occasion to visit America to see Americans, for your countrymen come over here in squadrons. They go everywhere.' It is a kind greeting which we receive. There is no haughtiness, such as Americans not unfrequently meet with on this side of the Atlantic, but a cordiality so free and unrestrained that you at once feel that you have met a life-long friend. He also is solicitous in regard to the present prospects of the United States—how the elections are going. 'I have always believed in America, and I have not lost faith in the American people, neither in their institutions,' he remarked. 'You see that I have the United States before me,' he said, again smiling and pointing to the map. 'I have looked at these dark places (pointing to the slave counties of South Carolina and other Southern States) a great many times with sorrow, but I am happy to know that the dark lines are gone.' My good friend BOWLES will doubtless be gratified to know that *Across the Continent* has found its way to England. 'I have just been reading it,' he said, speaking of the work, 'and I am amazed at the vastness and resources of America. It is a clever book, and gives one a lively idea of the amazing progress of your people.' Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS doubtless will also be gratified to know that the *Atlantic Monthly* has its place among the magazines of his centre-table. Mr. BRIGHT referred to an article in it which had been of value to him. I have no right except in general terms to speak of Mr. BRIGHT'S views upon the great questions now before the people of America and Great Britain. He is a firm advocate of free trade, as all Americans very well know, but all his hopes are in the success of the Republican Party. We walked up to his house, taking the longest way of the winding footpaths to inhale the fragrance of the flowers. The governess and two of his children, a boy and girl, their cheeks as fresh as the roses blooming along the borders, were having a game of croquet. 'It is a captivating game,' he remarked, 'and my little daughter has been teaching me how to play it.' How that one remark reveals to us the home life of the man who, besides conducting his large and extensive manufacturing business successfully above all others, is leader at this present time of the liberal and progressive men of England, who is obliged to keep up an extensive correspondence, meet committees and strangers, yet finds times to become a child again, to forget all the cares and perplexities of life and listen to the charming music of his children's voices, as they teach him the pleasant game. Such men never grow old. 'I have an engagement this evening, but you must dine with me,' he says; and we enter the house, only to receive a hearty welcome from Mrs. BRIGHT, as modest, unassuming, kind and genial as her husband. The interior of the house is in keeping with the exterior. It is, in every sense, a home. Our conversation is of Mr. LINCOLN. He listens with emotion to the story of Mr. LINCOLN'S entrance to Richmond. 'Some of your artists should seize upon that incident and give to the world a great historical picture,' he says. The room is hung with choice engravings, and in one corner there is a bust of COBDEN. 'No one can tell what I lost when he died,' he says, with a sigh, as he gazes upon the marble. He desires to know all about GRANT and SHERMAN, and other Americans, whose names are before the world. How quickly passes the hour at the dinner-table. And then, as the time arrives for us to depart, how warm the grasp of his hand. We must see his library before we go—the gift of his friends. There is a shelf full of books on America, and an American flag, a present from an American lady, and an autograph letter of WASHINGTON in a frame. He has one of Mr. LINCOLN also, which is to accompany it. There is a likeness of JOSEPH STURGE, the Quaker Abolitionist of England. 'WHITTIER' wrote some lines commemorative of him,' I remarked. 'WHITTIER!' Yes, I remember them, and I could almost be induced to go across the Atlantic for the sake of seeing him.' So America and Americans are respected and loved by this man of the people. As we pass down the graveled walk again on our way to the railway station, we carry with us the feeling that this plain, unpretending man is in truth one of Nature's noblemen. He is despised and hated by the aristocracy of England, but in homes where want and poverty sit ever by the hearth-stones, he is spoken of as a true and trusty friend.

Gen. Baird Relieved by Gen. Sheridan.

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 7, 1866.

CIRCULAR No. 10—Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. BAIRD, U. S. Army, having been relieved at his own request of the duties of Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Louisiana, the undersigned will perform the duties temporarily, until a Commissioner is appointed to fill his place.

The present staff of the Bureau will continue, and the existing orders, instructions, regulations and system of reports, will remain in force.

All correspondence relating exclusively to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, will be addressed to Brevet Col. J. IRVIN GREGG, Captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Assistant Inspector General, who will act as General Superintendent for freedmen's affairs for the State.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General U. S. Army.

Personal Items.

The *Catholic Telegraph* publishes a card from GEORGE E. PUGH, in reply to the charge of Gen. WILLICH that he had become a Catholic to catch Irish votes. Mr. PUGH says:

"For about twenty years, past and gone, I was in public life; now, I am not. I have not been, with my own consent, since the inauguration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. And during all those years, while I was a young man, struggling up the steep and slippery path of an inexperienced politician, I did never ask any aid from the priesthood of the Catholic Church. Indeed, I knew that no solicitation would obtain it. But now, feeble in health, worn out with a life of controversy, past the meridian which the Psalmist assigns to the years of a man; when I come to consider the state of my own soul, in the watches of the night, and to consider that my children are coming forth to fill the place which shortly will not be mine, I have simply professed my faith in the holy Roman Catholic and Apostolical Church, which is to say that I sought the consolation of the church to which my judgment directed me. You know, Gen. WILLICH, as do thousands of others, that if I did not mean what I have done, there is no power on earth ample enough to compel me. I did what I did upon sufficient deliberation, and I took the pains to ascertain beforehand every step of the way. What I have to speak with you at present is merely this: If you found it of importance to abuse me, a non-combatant, why not do that in the city of Cincinnati? Why go forth into the cities and towns of Indiana? In short, General, do you think you are performing a brave act?"

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Volunteers, having been mustered out of service by order of the Secretary of War, has been relieved from duty as Assistant Adjutant-General in North Carolina. Gen. ROBINSON, in announcing his retirement, says: "As Assistant Adjutant-General of the Second Division of Gen. BUELL'S Army of the Ohio; the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; the Department of Missouri, the Department and Army of the Ohio, the Department of North Carolina, and lately of the command of North Carolina, Gen. CAMPBELL, by his conduct in battle, in camp and on the march, has won the highest distinction which can be bestowed upon a staff officer, the love of his friends and subordinates, and the unqualified confidence of his superiors."

A German, named HENRY ENBONN, having had domestic difficulties at home in Memphis, Tenn., left with the avowed purpose of going to some place where the cholera was raging, in the hope that he would fall a victim to it. He visited St. Louis and other infected cities, but the cholera would not take hold of him, so he went to Nashville, and, Sept. 7, drowned himself in the Cumberland River. He left the following for his wife:

DEAR LIZZIE: Before these lines reaches you the Cumberland will be my grave. You asked for a divorce, and you have one, though in a different way than you expected. Kiss my poor children as a last token of an unfortunate father. As for myself, I will abide by the judgment of a merciful tribunal in the other world. Farewell. Your loving husband,
HENRY ENBONN.

Brevet Col. MARCUS P. BESTOW, Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, has been honorably mustered out of service. He entered the service in the Summer of 1861, as a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, and for nearly four years has been a member of Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD'S staff. That officer, in a general order, says: "Three brevets, of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, testify the appreciation of the Government of the value of Col. BESTOW'S services, as well at the desk as in the field; and are the honorary meed of his long, useful, and distinguished military career."

A distressing case of poisoning by mistake occurred in Grundy County, Missouri, on Tuesday. Two daughters of Mr. SOLOMON SPEER, one aged [illegible] and the other 16 years, were sick of fever and ague, and a neighbor who "sometimes practiced medicine" was called into prescribe for them. He gave to each an enormous dose of what he thought was a harmless medicine, and they were both dead in an hour. A *post-mortem* examination revealed that they had taken enough poison to kill forty persons.

A Liverpool tailor was recently fined 22s., he having, in order to obtain cloth, cut off with his sheers the coat tails of several persons who had gathered around the doors of the Adelphi Theatre. The complainants against him appeared in court with their coats much abbreviated. Among the sufferers were several seamen who had put on their new clothes to spend their last night at the theatre.

The firm of JOHN F. DAIR & Co., Cincinnati, has been dissolved, Mr. DAIR retiring on account of ill-health. The firm was established in October, 1836, and has been since continued in the same business and locality, without change of style: the partners having been previously associated together as clerk and partner in business for over six years. They established the first extensive seed-house in the West.

A Catholic priest in Massachusetts publicly reprimanded one of his flock in church, last Sunday, for being slack in paying his pew-rent. The delinquent arose and "spoke out in meeting" in reply, whereupon the reverend father came down from the pulpit, and shook the offending member by the collar till he subsided into a respectful silence.

A man went into a Bridgeport saloon the other day and eat seven half-pint oyster stews, with crackers, two double fries (24 large oysters) and half a pie, drank one glass of ale, and called for a beef steak and three fried eggs, which were refused. An hour and a half after he returned and eat one more stew and drank another glass of ale.

Poughkeepsie was alive with gossip last week in regard to the elopement of a married lady. The parties implicated are in high standing in society, and the particulars are suppressed out of regard for the injured husband's feelings.

On Sunday, Sept. 9, Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON resigned the pastorate of the Centre Church, New-Haven, Conn. He has discharged the duties of that position for forty-two years, and now withdraws to accept a professorship in the Yale College Theological Seminary.

Capt. H. AMLUNG, who some years ago went to California in pursuit of fortune, surprised his friends in Alleghany, Pa., a few days since, by unexpectedly appearing among them, and informing them that he came overland, having walked all the way, and that it had required four months time to complete the journey.

A Bordeaux journal mentioned that an old man, aged 103, residing in the commune of Talence, was three days back summoned before the Tribunal of Correctional Police in that city for trespass, and appeared in person to answer the charge.

Commodore LAWRENCE ROUSSEAU, who died recently at New-Orleans at the age of 76 years, was at the breaking out of the war the senior officer on the active list of the roll of the United States Navy, but resigned to follow the fortunes of his State.

A guerrilla leader, DICK HAMPSTED, was captured by the Regulators, near Little Rock, Ark., on the 3d inst. After trying him and finding him guilty of eleven murders, all of which he confessed, they burned him to death by a slow fire.

A man named PERRY was recently caught by Indians near Ruby City, Idaho, wooden pins driven through his body into the ground, and then his arms and legs cut off, in which awful condition he was found.

MOLLIE DOUGLAS, (white,) and JOHN CLIFTON, (mulatto) have been committed to the work-house at Louisville for living together as man and wife. The parties are from Xenia, Ohio, where they were married.

W. B. JOHNSON, of Macon, Ga., is said to have the finest residence in the South, "modeled after the European palaces." In order not to know how much it cost, he destroyed the bills as fast as they were paid.

Mr. BECRET, who owns the old Bonaparte estate, has given the congregation of the Episcopal Church at Bordentown, N. J., a parsonage for the use of its rector.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, states that seventeen men, direct from Montana, arrived at Sioux City last week, with 700 pounds of gold dust.

Gen. W. J. HARDEE is now concerned in the direction of certain important railroad interests between Vicksburgh and Selma, Ala.

Two deaf mutes from the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Asylum were married at Cincinnati on the 7th inst. by a deaf and dumb minister.

ALFRED ANTHONY has retired from the editorship of the Providence *Post*, and is succeeded by ALBERT S. GALLUP.

Gens. R. E. LEE and H. A. WISE have been elected honorary members of a base ball club in Richmond.

Gen. O. B. WILCOX has received a commission in the regular army as Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Some of the citizens of Petersburgh, Va., and vicinity, are taking measures to erect a granite monument to the memory of the late TIMOTHY RIVES.

Gen. GREENE CLAY SMITH left Covington, Ky., on the 7th inst., for Montana, of which Territory he has recently been appointed Governor.

Gen. MEADE and staff arrived in Buffalo on Saturday, 8th inst., and would remain for a few days, as guests of Capt. E. P. DORR.

Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem, Mass., is to deliver the address at the New-Hampshire State Fair.

Bishop RUTLEDGE of Florida is very ill at Tallahassee, his disease being cancer in the mouth.

JOHN UNDERWOOD, Esq., United States Marshal, was quite ill in Alexandria, Va., on the 8th inst.

The new Mayor of Cincinnati commenced life in that city as a journeyman book-binder.

OBITUARY.

Death of Surgeon B. F. Vanderkieft, Late of the United States Army.

From the Baltimore Commercial, Sept. 15.

It is with feelings of painful regret that we are called upon to announce the death of Surgeon B. F. VANDERKIEFT, late of the United States Volunteers, an announcement which we feel assured will be the cause of poignant, heartfelt sorrow among the officers of the army and the community among whom he was known, appreciated and loved. Deceased was a native of Holland, which country he left about the beginning of the late war, and came to the United States, accompanied by an accomplished and beautiful young wife. Being a man of extraordinary talent, he soon acquired a knowledge of our language, and prompted by pure motives in the cause of science and humanity, he attached himself to the medical corps. His marked abilities in his profession soon became known, and he was very soon advanced to a most responsible position, being placed in charge of field hospitals upon the field of battle, where he gave such evidences of skill in his profession, and sound judgment in his management as to gather around him hosts of admirers among officers of the army, and life-long grateful friends among those who came under his care. From the field he was ordered to Annapolis, where, accompanied by his devoted young wife, he took charge of the hospitals at that point as Superintendent, and at one time had under his cahrge 15,000 sick and wounded men. Here his kind and humane treatment again secured him hosts of friends, while his professional reputation become most notorious, so much so as to elicit frequent compliments from those high in authority. While here his wife gave way beneath the noble and praiseworthy labors, self-imposed, in assisting her husband, and died, her remains being interred in Greenmount Cemetery. The blow was a sad and heavy one to her noble husband, who yielded to a settled melancholy, leading to a general debility, which ended in his death while visiting a friend at Rochester, N. Y. His remains were brought to this city, and to-day, in accordance with his last request, will be deposited beside those of his wife.

This last sad tribute to his memory will be paid by many prominent officers of the army and navy, the Masonic fraternity, of which he was an honored member, and many civilians who will attend his funeral at 3 o'clock P. M., leaving the city by cars specially provided, at 4 o'clock P. M. from the City Hall.

The New Boston (Ill.) *Herald*, a Republican newspaper, has come out in support of Judge JOHN S. THOMPSON, the Conservative candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. It gives as one of its reasons that the extreme Radical wing of the old Republican Party have arrogated to themselves the exclusive right to dictate for the entire party.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 16, 1866.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The New-York Weekly Times will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The Times will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of **Abraham Lincoln** and **Andrew Johnson**, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the REASON and JUDGMENT of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

We will supply all orders that may be sent us, accompanied by the money, for the Weekly Times, for the next ten weeks—from Sept. 8 to Nov. 10, both inclusive—at the following rates:

2 copies for 10 weeks	$1
5 copies for 10 weeks	2
30 copies for 10 weeks	10
100 copies for 10 weeks	30

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THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City.

New-York, Aug. 20, 1866.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have news to last night. Rumor reports a difficulty between Italy and Austria about the debt of Venetia. Great Britain urges the Porte to give an autonomy (self-government) to the Cretans, and the Sultan has refused. The troubles in Asia Minor are on the increase. The visitors in Russia have left for home; the Moscow *Gazette* extols the good feeling between the two countries. **Bismarck** thanks certain Americans for valuable aid given to Prussian hospitals. **Napoleon**'s forthcoming circular is expected to be very peaceful in tone.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the recent term of the Pendleton Criminal Court, at Falmouth, Ky., **Alexander Plummer** and **James Barnes** were found guilty of the murder of **Leonard Moss**, a discharged Union soldier, in August, 1865, and sentenced to be hanged on the 23d of November. **Plummer** is 22 years old, had been in **Metcalfe**'s Kentucky mounted regiment three years, and was discharged about six weeks prior to the murder. **Barnes** is 19 years old, and appeared to suffer much during the last two days of the trial. **Plummer**, upon being returned to the jail, remarked that there were three men in Pendleton County that he wanted to kill—that one of them was in the Courthouse. Then he was ready to die.

A lawsuit has been commenced by the new Texas State Government to regain a sum of $2,025,000 from **Ebenezer E. B. Nichols**, a financial agent of the late Confederate Government. It appears that **Nichols** has failed to account for cotton and United States Texas bonds to that amount, and that the returns in the State Treasury show him a defaulter, even after allowing for all possible payments to the Richmond authorities and others. **Nichols**, it is said, claims that at the general break-up on the close of the war his agents everywhere appropriated the bonds and cotton in their possession, and refused to render any account. The law authorities claim that **Nichols** is responsible for the acts of his agents.

The match for $1,000 a side between **Joshua Ward**, of Newburgh, N. Y., and **Walter Brown**, of Maine, comes off next Tuesday in Portland harbor, Maine. **Ward**'s boat is 38 feet long, 13½ inches wide, 4 inches deep, and weighs 37½ pounds. **Brown**'s boat is 30 feet long, 13 inches wide, 4½ inches deep, and weighs 33 pounds. **Brown** is 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighs 147 pounds, rowing condition, and is 24 years of age. **Ward** is 6 feet 1 inch in height, weighs 170 pounds, and is 27 years of age. **Brown** beat **Ward** at the Worcester Regatta a short time since, but **Ward** says he was not then in good condition. No matter who wins, they will both row at the Springfield Regatta with other oarsmen on the 20th.

During the war the church at Van Buren, Arkansas, was robbed of a valuable Communion Service. **Rev. Mr. Franklin**, of Mt. Morris, New-York, found the plate in the hands of a discharged soldier. With the assistance of some friends he bought it, paying for it its estimated value as "old silver," $108, and returned it to the parish free of all cost and charges. This act of kindness called out from the parishioners and their pastor a very gratifying letter of acknowledgment.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad was held at Pittsburgh on the 7th inst. The result was that contracts were entered into for the construction and equipment of the road from Fort Riley to a point 250 miles west of that place, to be completed by Dec. 1, 1867. Six thousand tons of iron were purchased, being enough to iron a distance of 72 miles. The grading and ties are now in readiness for a section of 30 miles west of Riley.

The famous "Pitcher portrait" of Gen. **Washington**, which was taken in the early days of the war from the family seat of the late **John Augustine Washington**, has been returned to the owner, **R. B. Washington**. This picture is pronounced to be the best likeness of the Father of his Country extant, and additionally interesting from the fact of its having been in his possession at the time of his death.

Mr. **Field** telegraphs from Port au Basque, N. F., that the arrangements are completed for laying another cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the work will commence as soon as the weather permits. Yesterday was a stormy day in the Gulf. It blowing such a gale that the party were not able to land [illegible].

Gen. N. N. Halsted, of Newark, whose noble liberality in addition to the College Observatory at Princeton, is well known, has contracted for the purchase of a lot adjoining the Observatory lot, for $8,500, with the view of enlarging the College grounds, and probably for the erection of a building contemplated for the Scientific Department of the College.

Mr. **Peter Gibson**, the founder of the Gibson House, Cincinnati, has presented Gen. **Grant** an unique snuff box, made of a peculiar horn, on the head of which the Scottish emblem is neatly carved and chased with silver, a highly polished Scotch stone, the "caromgoram," being set in as a centre piece.

Maj.-Gen. **L. B. Parsons**, of St. Louis, who had the charge of the transportation of all the Western armies during the war, and whose wonderful executive ability was so marked in the rapid transfer of troops and stores, is now at New-Haven with his family. He is a graduate of Yale in the class of 1841.

An old man named **Tucker**, a returned Confederate soldier, in Marian County, Mo., shot a neighbor of his who had seduced his wife and was keeping her from returning to him, one day last week. The next day he was seized by a gang of men and taken to the woods and riddled with bullets.

The New-Haven Grays celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their organization at New-Haven, Thursday, by a parade, dinner and promenade concert in the evening. Letters were read from Major-Gen. **Terry** and other officers who were formerly members of the Grays.

It is understood that a gentleman of Detroit has succeeded in obtaining a contract (in connection with two others) from Senor **Romero**, the Mexican Minister, to furnish arms and munitions of war to that belligerent Republic or Empire. The contract amounts to $714,000.

The largest day's work ever done by an elevator in Buffalo, was performed at the Richmond Elevator on Monday. Ninety-eight thousand bushels of grain were taken in store, and fifty-six thousand bushels delivered, with a single gang of men, in twenty-one hours.

The tobacco crop in the river towns above Hartford, Conn., is a remarkably large one, though about a week later in ripening than usual. The farmers in Hartford County talk of the largest crop ever harvested, which will be worth a million dollars.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of last evening, states that the agreeable coolness of the atmosphere did not seem to have any visible effect in decreasing the prevalence of cholera in that city. There were eight cases reported, and two deaths during the day.

One of the axles of the forward truck of the smoking car attached to the 7 o'clock through train for Washington broke yesterday morning somewhere between Jersey City and Newark, but it was discovered in time to prevent disaster.

During the President's absence the Secretary of the Treasury has made a large number of appointments of revenue officers, the announcement of whose names is withheld until the President's return.

Rev. Mr. **Law**, a Methodist clergyman, died in the pulpit while preaching at Mosherville, Mo., on the evening of the 10th inst. After delivering his discourse, he knelt to make his closing prayer, and suddenly expired.

The case of **Emily Harrison** against **Noble P. Swift**, for breach of promise, on which, in the Superior Court at Barnstable, Mass., the jury once disagreed, has been tried again, and the plaintiff recovered $4,500.

Mr. **Enoch Osgood**, late of Newburyport, Mass., devised all his property—rumor puts it at $50,000—to Mrs. **Laura P. Holland**, of Chelsea, on account, as he said, of her love and good will to his father, brother and sister, deceased.

A New-Hampshire paper mentions that a wealthy gentleman, who was once a poor boy, is building a hotel to cost $70,000, on the spot where he was once put off the cars because he hadn't money enough to pay his fare.

Mr. **P. McAndrews**, formerly a Quartermaster in the United States army, and for many years superintendent of the St. Louis (Mo.) Fair Grounds, committed suicide in that city Monday night, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

The sum of $2,500,000 has been subscribed in Pittsburgh and vicinity for the completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Oil City. It is expected the road will be completed, and the cars running by July, 1867.

The Missionary-ship *Morning Star*, which is being built by **Curtis, Smith & Co.**, in East Boston, for the children of the Congregational Sabbath Schools, will be launched on Saturday next.

Two thousand cords of wood belonging to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad were burned on the 12th inst. at Harlem, near Chicago. Loss about $15,000.

The lady whom Senator **Sumner**, according to the New-England papers is to marry, is Mrs. **Sturges Hooper**, daughter-in-law of Representative **Hooper**, of Boston, and a beautiful and accomplished lady.

The Quebec *Mercury* says the Canadian Government has purchased five thousand stand of the Peabody (breech-loading) rifle from the manufacturer in Providence, R. I.

The total amount of money contributed by Boston to the Portland sufferers was $130,425, as appears by the final report of the Committee.

The potatoes are reported to be rotting badly in Milwaukee County, Wis. In many fields they will not be dug at all.

There have been five deaths by cholera in one family in Cincinnati since Aug. 1.

James Piper, of Barre, Mass., entered upon the 104th year of his age last Wednesday.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Committee of Arrangements have completed their preparations for the grand Union demonstration at Union-square to-morrow evening. A large number of distinguished and able speakers will be in attendance to address the meeting. Letters have been received from many prominent gentlemen expressing their hearty sympathy with the objects of the meeting. Among those who have thus spoken by letter, is **George Ashmun**, Esq., of Massachusetts, who was President of the Convention which nominated Mr. **Lincoln**.

Labor and Politics—A Word to Workmen.—In August, 1864, the New-York Workingmen's Association adopted and printed a series of resolutions, of which the following was one:

> *Resolved*, That it is preëminently the duty of this Association to make every practicable effort to reach the workingmen of the South with our appeals for union and brotherhood among the workingmen of the country, in all places where it is possible to meet them.

This resolution, adopted while the war was still in progress, was eminently wise and proper, as tending to the restoration of those mutual good feelings which war inevitably disturbs. It would be still more wise and proper now, when the utmost efforts of loyal men are needed to make the restoration of the Union a realized fact. There is no class of men so directly and vitally interested in this question of restoration as the great body of workingmen in America. It is they who suffered the most from disunion, and would suffer the most again if a new era of confusion commenced. And their voice ought to be lifted up North and South to defend that united national existence without which tranquillity is impossible, and without which labor is paralyzed and useless. In the face of the fact that the country needs repose and a period of quiet in which to develop anew its wealth, and that the laboring classes need all the encouragement which is implied in the word Peace, the efforts of any men to perpetuate discord are nothing less than a conspiracy against industry. The workman who during the war found his food, his rent, his clothing trebled in cost bore it all patiently because there was a war, and wars do not last forever. He bore the deprivation of work, and the liability to draft cheerfully because the day of mutual destruction must come to an end before long. But now he knows that the war is over, and he would, if the politicians would let him, subside into the daily routine of ante-war times. The resolution we quote might be set in motion again, and there would, without doubt, be a very distinct response from many Southern gatherings. There could be no better course which the workingmen of the North could adopt for hastening the return of prosperity and good will North and South, than by appealing to their own class everywhere to unite hand and heart in defence of the Union.

Certain Inconveniences of Travel.

That there are great organizing brains in this country, working on private interests, our admirable express organization shows, as well as the excellent machinery for carrying and transporting luggage on the railroads. Such a convenience as our check system for travelers' baggage, reaching over thousands of miles of railways, does not exist anywhere else in the world. Yet we could wish that this and other improvements, which have so aided the ease and comfort of travel in the United States, could be supplemented by some other simple and obvious changes for the public convenience.

The organizing brains which have accomplished so much on our railways and express lines, should turn their attention to various matters now much affecting the public. The American people, both from the effect of climate and from the broad surface of their country, are peculiarly a moving and traveling people.

The West is moving to the East each season—to the seaboard and the mountains, the interior to the coast, and the South to the North, continually, either for profit or pleasure, or from necessity. Each year we move further into the wilderness, and each year travel increases. The railroad property is becoming the best in the country, and rival lines are constantly affording new facilities to the public. It becomes, then, of the greatest importance that the connection between the different parts of the country should be the most convenient possible. Travelers from the West or to the West are incessantly annoyed and their business injured by the want of proper connections on the railroads. Half an hour's delay on a train will sometimes cost a merchant twelve hours, where time is of immense importance. Let any one line from New-York to the Central West make it a certainty to the traveling public that they will never miss connections, and they will carry the main business against all competition. But this improvement, like all others needed, can only be obtained by thorough organization, and by correcting the great American fault—want of *discipline*. The employes of a railroad ought to be as well drilled as the members of a regiment, and as obedient and responsible as the clerks of a large mercantile house. With a thorough discipline, half of the accidents, losses and annoyances, to which railroad companies are subject, would be avoided, their incomes increased, and the public made more comfortable. Coming nearer home than the Western lines, why, for instance, should the traveling public suffer for want of connections on the most beautiful pleasure route on this continent—that by the Hudson River and Lake Champlain boats.

This route ought to be so contrived that the traveler could go aboard the boat here, ticket his luggage to any port on the Lake, be transferred in Albany to the railroad, and landed easily at his destination, instead of having a desperate struggle in Albany to obtain his baggage, and by the pure courtesy of baggage agents at length getting it hastily checked to the boat at Whitehall, again to be rechecked there. So on the return, the night boats on the Lake, by reaching Whitehall an hour earlier, might connect with the day boats on the Hudson; but for reasons of their own this is neglected. We might specify many other inconvenient wants of connection around New-York. No doubt, if we ever have our great desideratum, an underground or elevated railway in this City, we shall put our Northern and Southern routes in complete connection.

It is to the want of discipline that is owing the shameful treatment of luggage on some of our railroads. Boxes are broken and trunks smashed without the slightest compunction by the roughness of employes. This has become a crying evil, and nowhere is it more flagrant than at Saratoga. A few prosecutions by travelers who have been injured would bring the companies to their senses, and compel responsibility from the baggage agents. Why, again, on so well managed a road as the New-Haven and New-York, as well as others, should the primitive custom exist of *chalking* the name of the destination on the trunk or bag—a practice which often results in sending one's luggage fifty miles out of the way? The printed label is the proper and safe indication, and would save much annoyance.

We believe also that the time has come for some enterprising companies to run extra-priced cars, more elegantly fitted up, for ladies or family parties or those who do not wish to be annoyed by tobacco-spit or drunken and dirty company. The price would keep out the most disagreeable persons, and might remunerate the companies, as well as attract travel. We doubt, however, whether the European *coupé* carriages would ever suit our climate, except with modifications.

Surely our railway superintendents and directors can do something to correct these very obvious defects, and make traveling over this great country as convenient and comfortable as is possible.

The Revolution in Candia.—We gave on Friday from our French files some interesting items of the Revolution in the island of Candia, or Crete. We can to-day, from the Augsberg *Gazette* of August 30, give some further report of the causes of the insurrection.

It appears that some four months ago the Greeks assembled, peaceably and without arms, and petitioned the Sultan for the abolition of certain taxes, asked him to improve the condition of the roads, of the schools and hospitals, and for a change in the election of the Demogerontes—the magistrates of the districts. On the 19th of July the Grand Vizier sent to **Ishmael Pasha**, Governor of Candia, a dispatch, in which he disapproved of this meeting of the Greeks, and ordered their dispersing; at the same time he reminded the people of the well-meaning policy which the Ottoman Porte had always followed toward Candia, and he further declared that the taxes would be collected. When **Ishmael Pasha** communicated this reply to the delegates assembled at Prosnero, they, on the 20th of July, voted a commission to communicate to the Turkish Governor the dissatisfaction of the Greeks that these grievances were not listened to, especially in regard to the administration of justice, the municipal elections, the equality of religions, and the use of the Greek language in the courts. The Turkish Governor refused to receive this reply. At the same time the assembly published a call, addressed to the Christians of Candia, stating that the Porte had refused their just demands and considered them as rebels, and called upon them to take the defence of their rights into their own hands, after notifying the foreign consuls and the treaty powers.

Beside their own troops, the Turks have five thousand Egyptians under **Saim Pasha** to reinforce them, who have taken possession of Armiro, near the northern coast, and not far from the camp of the Christians. The Turks in the interior of the island have removed to the cities where Turkish garrisons are stationed, like Canea, Retimo and Candia. The Greeks are concentrating in the mountains, whose passes are almost inaccessible, and which they know perfectly. The Candians have selected a flag with our Saviour upon it, and are imbued with a very warlike spirit.

The Italian Tyrol—Its Fate in the Recent War.

We have had occasion to remark frequently, during the recent brief but momentous struggle in Germany and Italy, that peace must bear within itself the seeds of future war. Nowhere is this more obviously true than in the settlement of the frontiers of the new Kingdom of Italy. **Garibaldi** and his volunteers made heroic exertions to carry Italian possession as far northward as possible on the borders of the Tyrol, in anticipation of the armistice or peace, so manifestly near, in order that the *uti possidetis* might be as much in favor of the Italians as the fortune of war would allow.

So far as can be gathered from the meagre information supplied us, the forces of **Victor Emmanuel** would seem to have successfully penetrated, after many well-fought combats, as far as Trient and even the neighborhood of Botzen, on the line of the railroad connecting Verona with the heart of the Tyrol. The victorious advance was especially creditable to **Garibaldi**, as to him, either through the jealousy of the military authorities, or from the necessity of the case, seems to have been assigned a great rabble of ill-equipped, badly armed, and entirely inexperienced volunteers, who had to contend with the hardiest, boldest, and best armed population of the Austrian Empire—the Tyrolese Jägers. Beside the difference in arms and experience—the old musket of the Italian peasant being pitted against the modern rifles in the hands of the best marksmen of Europe—the Tyrolese fought in mountain passes, behind rocks and trees and stoneworks, against an invading force ascending the defiles. It was no doubt expected in Florence, as it was confidently believed throughout Austria, that on that side at least the Italians would gain no advantage, and would more probably be ignominiously beaten; and possibly many of the extreme royalist and ultramontane party throughout Italy would have not greatly grieved to see the glory of the democratic leader dimmed by some not too severe misfortune. But the great chieftain, recognizing and never complaining of his difficulties, showed himself as prudent here as he has been daring elsewhere—making up by skillful flank movements, by intense personal exertions and personal exposure, for the inferior character of his troops, and letting the national fire and enthusiasm supply the place of better arms and more thorough drill, he managed to press the Austrians back, to gain possession of several of the passes from Tyrol to Italy, and, in company with other Italian Generals, to hold the southern Italian slope of the Eastern Alps. In fact, it may be said that the passes of the Alps have been almost the only scenes of Italian successes during this short war, and that the only troops who came out at the end with the laurels of a substantial success on their helmets are the despised volunteers of **Garibaldi**. His object and that of the Government, when it saw his victorious progress, was to win the beautiful valleys that connect the great mountains of the Tyrol with the plains of Lombardy and Venice.

Austria every traveler will bear witness, it is a region worth fighting for; abounding in vineyards and delicious grapes, in broad fields of rich grain and Indian corn, in all the fruits of Italy and of Germany, with a population invigorated by the mountain breezes, and showing the steady industry of the Teuton with the enthusiasm of the Italian. Full half the population in these fertile valleys are Italians by blood, and sympathize and think with the great nation just forming itself at the South. Between them and the Italians is no natural division, and in case of a new war between Italy and Austria, it is through their passes that the attacks must come. Austria has already prepared herself for future revolution or warfare on this border by erecting one of the greatest works of modern engineering, the most difficult and costly railroad over the "Brenner Pass," (now nearly finished)—a road ascending a mountain nearly a mile high, and crossing deep gorges and winding round precipices in a manner truly marvelous.

This railroad will connect Vienna by Innsbruck with Botzen, Trient, Roveredo, and Verona, and over it immense masses of troops could speedily be concentrated on the borders of Lombardy from the heart of the Austrian Empire. As we gather from the imperfect telegrams, just before the armistice, the Italian forces had penetrated quite far to the North—perhaps nearly to Botzen, but fearing that a sudden peace might allow the Austrians to concentrate their armies against them, they withdrew for strategic reasons considerably southward, while hoping that the *uti possidetis* principle would materially extend their Northern frontier.

The Prussians, however, seem to have kept to the letter of their compact, and to have demanded from the Austrians only the completion of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, saying nothing of the Italian Tyrol, or of the territory already acquired. To the Italians it was a matter of strong feeling and great political interest to obtain the Southern slope of the Alps and the Italian valleys from the Tyrol; they had fairly won it by arms, but they could not of course continue the war alone, after their ally had retired. Prussia could not reasonably be expected to be enthusiastic for so great a curtailment of the German frontier—a result, too, which might eventually be followed by the cession of the only southern sea-coast in possession of Germany—the Austrian strip on the Adriatic. France, of course, considered only powerful enough; so that, unsustained by his allies, **Victor Emmanuel** was probably compelled to give up his conquests, leave the poor Italians, who had welcomed his armies, to their sad fate, and be content with the old division between Tyrol and Italy. He had now Italy from the Alps and the Adriatic to Sicily, and he might well be satisfied with the fruits of a month's war, wherein his part had been mostly disaster and defeat. The Italian statesmen undoubtedly foresaw that, with a population so in sympathy with themselves, time only was necessary to bring them into the new great Kingdom of Italy, and they could afford to wait.

A Review.

The power of genius, of earnest convictions and of strong will bind the people as effectively to follow their leader as chains and couplings bind the cars to the locomotive. Look at the history of Prussia for the last few years. Up to the difficulty about the Danish Duchies everything was quiet. No one expected a disturbance in Central Europe, no one wished it. But **Bismarck** became the Prime Minister of Prussia, and with him strong convictions and unbending will, took charge of the helm of State; the strong conviction that the enlargement of the Prussian territory was necessary for her own safety and position as a great Power, and the unbending will, so to shape affairs, no matter what the circumstances may be, as to achieve this for Prussia under his *régime*.

The question of the misgovernment of the German portion of the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein was brought before the Bund at Frankfort, and the idea of German nationalization of the Duchies warmly agitated through the Press. The bait took, and the whole German people became excited upon the matter, and by the force of public opinion, thus evoked, the Bund was at last compelled to vote Federal execution against Denmark for her not complying with the demands of the Diet for thorough reforms. This was professedly done in the interest of the German nationality kept under Danish rule in Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. But the clear eye of **Bismarck** saw danger ahead if this popular agitation were allowed to progress and increase. All over Germany volunteer corps were forming to take part in the impending liberation of Schleswig-Holstein, and songs and mottoes and speeches indicated that the spirit for the eventual liberalization of the whole of Germany was gaining ground rapidly, and that the people took hold of the Schleswig-Holstein expedition as a means to that end. Here was the difficulty; he had incited the movement, and now he had, in the interest of dynastic and monarchical institutions, to repress it. He soon found the way, however. He prevailed upon Austria jointly to declare with him that Prussia and Austria alone were capable of executing the Federal decree; the two powers marched their army into the Duchies, expelled the Saxons and other Federal troops that had taken possession of part of it, and the war of conquest, not of liberation, was now commenced against Denmark. What did the people do? Did they revolt against this bold move of the strong will of **Bismarck**? No, they quieted down after a few grumblings and growlings, and rejoiced at every victory won by the conquering Prussian and Austrian armies over the Danes. The power of the locomotive had exerted itself and the train had to follow on its track.

Again, for four years no agreement could be had between the lower House of the Prussian Chambers and the Government, or rather the Ministry. The subjects on which the two widely separated were the appropriation bills and the reorganization of the army. Did **Bismarck** care for it? Not a bit. He advised the King repeatedly to dissolve the Chambers, which was done, and the country was governed without law, without a constitutional basis, the reorganization of the army proceeded uninterruptedly, taxes were collected and expended without the authority of the Chambers, and without appropriation. How was this course met by the people? They voted Opposition members into the Chambers as often as they were dissolved, shouted "Long live the King," paid their taxes, entered the army, served loyally their time, and generally contented themselves with, as the Germans say, "making a fist in their pockets." True, at that time **Bismarck** was, personally, the most unpopular man in Prussia; but, with the consent of the King, he could exercise power, and he had the indomitable will to wield it to attain to his much-coveted end—the aggrandizement of Prussia. Energy and will, coupled with power, triumphed—the people submitted.

Then there came the difficulties with Austria as to the disposition to be made of the conquered Danish Duchies. It was undoubtedly **Bismarck**'s stratagem that induced Austria to insist that Denmark should cede the Duchies, Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, directly to Prussia and Austria, and thus frustrate the endeavors of the minor German States to erect them into a new independent State under the rule of the Duke **Frederick**, of Augustenburg. The joint occupation and administration of the conquered provinces could not last long; constant irritations and jealousies were the result, and this led at last to the Gastein Convention, by which the administration of Schleswig was given to Prussia, that of Holstein to Austria, and Lauenburg was fully and formally ceded to Prussia. It was termed a provisional arrangement, but it was a grand diplomatic victory for **Bismarck**, as it isolated Duke **Frederick** from Schleswig and completely ignored his claims to Lauenburg. The whole German nation cried out against this as treachery to the cause of Germany. But **Bismarck** succeeded in his plans, and the people shortly quieted down, and again allowed themselves to be led on the path designed by him.

The immediate causes of the late war with Austria have sprung out of all this diplomatic manœuvering. That it was long premeditated, there can be no doubt. That the whole of Germany, excepting only the Prussian aristocracy, called it a shame, and a civil war by brother against brother, is also known. But **Bismarck** cared not the snap of his finger for all this out-cry. When he declared war on the 18th of June—Waterloo Day—he had a most effective army of over 600,000 men under his control, and before a single order reached any of the troops of the Confederation, he had overrun Hanover, Electoral Hesse and Saxony, and stood at the gates of Bohemia. What was the consequence? Success always begets applause, the world over, but then even before the astonishing success of the Prussian arms, the people had acquiesced in the war and followed where **Bismarck** might lead. Thus we see the overwhelming power of the strong mind and energetic will over the many-headed multitude—in a monarchy. They cannot detach themselves from his influence, and, like the train of cars attached to the locomotive, they follow in his wake. In a Republic like ours, where the power rests with the people, and no one can wield it outside of them or without their consent, this condition of things could not obtain.

And, speaking for Prussia, it must be acknowledged that **Bismarck** deserves well of her people. He is not imbued with any exalted ideas of popular liberty, but even his strong aristocratic leanings have not prevented him from perceiving that feudalism is dead and gone forever, and that the people, the commercial and industrial classes must be admitted, through proper representation, to participate in the administration of their Government. And although threats are heard of his intention again to dissolve the Chambers, should they refuse to vote a loan of sixty million thalers, we cannot think that so shrewd a man will attempt henceforth to rest the government exclusively upon the "divine right of the crown." For once the coupling may break or the boiler burst, and a general smash up be the result.

At any rate, as we have said, he deserves well of the Prussian people. He has, by his perseverance, given them a standing in the world, such as they never had before. Great changes in the fate of nations are never achieved by men of the *juste milieu* order, to which **Bismarck** does certainly not belong. Notwithstanding all his aristocratic preferences and feudal prejudices, there may be another great change, when the necessity for such a change shall have ripened.

Termination of the Noelte Case.

The unexpected termination of the proceedings in the extradition case of Mr. **Noelte** has left some questions undecided, which had been fairly raised in it and were of great importance. **Noelte**, as will be recollected, was claimed by the Prussian Government under the Extradition Treaty as a forger, and the prospect of his taking an involuntary journey to his native land on the facts was quite manifest. But he had been previously arrested, and was in the custody of the sheriff in a civil suit brought against him by the parties whom he had defrauded, so that when the marshal came to execute the warrant in the extradition proceedings, he found himself unable to do so, on account of this custody of the sheriff.

The Government of Prussia, as others beside **Noelte** have found, is not easily turned aside from its purposes, and it took measures to influence the withdrawal of the civil suit, trusting that when this was done the marshal would have no difficulty in arresting the criminal. The latter, however, on his own side was not devoid of shrewdness, and before this was done, procured another suit to be commenced against him and another warrant to be put in the hands of the sheriff, in behalf of parties who could not be so easily influenced against him by the Prussian Government. So, when the first warrant was discharged, the sheriff still held him on the second, and the marshal still refused to execute his writ. Thereupon steps were taken to compel the marshal to execute the writ by taking proceedings before the Circuit Court of the United States to attach the marshal. These proceedings were looked for with great interest because their determination involved the question of the respective powers of State and Federal officials, and the relative importance of the claims of a foreign Government under the Extradition Treaties, and the claims of a private creditor in this country to the arrest of the alleged criminal, who was his debtor.

It seems, however, that we are to have none of these questions settled. They have only been raised to be stumbling-blocks in the way of future proceedings until some decision of the Courts, or some legislation shall remove them. **Noelte** gave up the contest, consented to allow the marshal to arrest him, and the sheriff to give him up to the marshal, made his appearance before the Commissioner, and admitted the case as claimed against him, and is doubtless by this time on his way home, to meet the action of the Government whose clemency he said he felt he had forfeited by his pertinacious resistance to its persevering claims.

Possibly the success of Prussia in her recent struggle with Austria may have broken his spirit. He may have felt himself unable longer to resist the power before which the Austrian Empire had been broken, and that **Bismarck**'s will was more powerful than his own. But we suspect that, as was the case with Austria, it was not that his will to resist was broken, but that his means of resistance were exhausted. It was stated before the Commissioner that he had brought with him some $6,000 or $8,000, which had all vanished in the contest. His board could not have cost him much. He could hardly have spent much time or money in driving in the Park or going to the opera. It was intimated that the money had gone through some of the officials who have in one shape or another been connected with the case. If that is so, it is probable that when his money was gone he found he had got to go abroad in any event, and therefore made a virtue of his necessity, and consented that the proceedings should be disposed of as they were.

For ourselves we cannot but regret that the questions involved are to remain undetermined. It is not, however, we believe, an uncommon experience among lawyers to see cases, in which the most interesting legal questions are involved, brought to an untimely end by the failure of the means, or the return to common sense of one party or the other.

But litigation, after all, most concerns the litigants, and we presume that both **Noelte** and the Prussian Government are supremely indifferent to the questions of Federal and State rights which were involved in his case, in the position in which it stood, before he gave up the contest.

Round the City.—It is now some years since a committee of the Common Council reported in favor of substituting stone piers round the City for the present unsightly, dirty, inconvenient structures. The subject is one that might be revived in a more reliable quarter with advantage. There are many reasons why wooden piers are undesirable, but if there were none other the health of the City would be sufficient. The quantity of odorous filth which accumulates under the present barn-like affairs and under the various bridges, is pestilential in its character, and ought not to be suffered near any human habitation. New-York to-day is surrounded by a stagnant fringe of fever-breeding refuse, which lodges among the piles and under the floorings that serve as landing and loading places. Of the ornamental part of the question we need not speak, further than to express some wonder that this great metropolitan City should on its water-fronts be a perfect miracle of untidiness.

University Medical College.

The New-York University Medical College, whose edifice was recently destroyed by the fire in Fourteenth-street, has reopened in one of the large buildings of the New-York City Hospital, the Governors of which have always shown so much solicitude for the promotion of medical education in our City. They have in this case taken a most important step, that will be cordially approved of by the public, in furnishing to the University Faculty the necessary opportunities for continuing their instructions. The College is to be held in the North House, fortunately now vacant. It is about the size of the building recently burnt. In this the Governors are following the example of the large hospitals in Europe, most of which have successful medical schools connected with them. The sphere of usefulness of hospitals is thus greatly increased; they not only give relief to the patients brought to them, but they also send out bands of practically educated physicians, who are in the highest degree suited to diffuse the blessings of the medical art throughout the country. There can be no doubt that such measures aid very powerfully in making New-York the chief centre of medical education.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 15.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which is to be held here on the 25th inst., is creating immense enthusiasm.

Extensive arrangements are being made for a grand display of flags, triumphal arches and illuminations.

The hospitalities of the city will be freely offered to all who come.

The City Hall will be handsomely decorated by the ladies, and a large wigwam is being constructed for the accommodation of the delegates and spectators.

The "Boys in Blue" throughout Allegheny County are organizing rapidly to take part in the public demonstration.

Letters received daily by the Chairman of the Resident Committee, Gen. **James S. Negley**, indicate a tremendous military representation and outpouring of the people.

It is suggested that officers and men attend the Convention in uniform. Veterans, not commissioned, are entitled by act of Congress to wear the insignia of the Lieutenant's rank.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Shooting Affair in Boston—A Merchant Shot by One of His Clerks.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Adolph Prager, dealer in furnishing goods, at No. 371 Washington-street, received three shots from a revolver this afternoon, fired by one of his clerks, named **Frank W. Rounds**. The shooting was done in a crowded street, and created much excitement. The cause is unknown. **Prager** was taken to the hospital and will probably recover. **Rounds** was taken to jail for trial.

Gen. Sherman.

Denver, Colorado, Sunday, Sept. 14.

Gen. **Sherman**, who has been here the past three days, left this morning, accompanied by Gov. **Cummings**, to visit Southern posts.

Amusements.

Sacred Concert at the Olympic.—The second grand concert will be given to-night at **Grover**'s Olympic Theatre. The programme is unexceptionable and full of interest. The cast embraces Mme. **Frederici**, Mme. **Rotter**, Mr. **Himmer** and Mr. **Weinlich**; but beyond the individual interest that attaches to the announcement of these names, the principal attraction will be found in the remarkable excellence of the selection of the programme. The first concert drew a large and most respectable audience, and we are glad to find that our musical circles are taking proper interest in the success of the undertaking.

Madame Ristori.

The business of Madame **Ristori** commenced in earnest yesterday, for she went through a long and fatiguing rehearsal, including that of "Medea," and several acts of "Marie Stuart" and "Elizabetta." The strictest privacy was observed, and all the doors of the theatre were locked, to prevent curiosity from pressing into the tragic realm. It has transpired, however, that the rehearsal was unlike anything yet seen in this country, and the stage appeared more like a school than a play-house. All the scenes were carefully passed through, in many cases with much action and expression. Madame **Ristori** directed the whole, and at many points showed the artists how they could improve in their elocution and effects. They readily copied her style. Madame **Ristori** acted portions of her scenes, but only in such places as needed the spirit of the other actors to be equal to her own. She gave reasons for the many suggestions she made, so that the rehearsal was really a lecture on dramatic art. Subsequently Madame **Ristori** visited the Park, and last evening for two hours entertained numerous visitors. To-day she will dine on board the *Pereire*, by invitation of Capt. **Duchesne**. To-morrow the sale of seats will commence at 9 o'clock, and they may be procured for three days in advance. Such has been the sale of boxes and seats for the entire season of eighteen nights, that a contest may expected to secure good places.

Sabbath in the City.

Most of the churches are now reopened after the Summer recess, and those which have not been closed but deprived of the presence of their pastors during the hot weather, will be to-day refreshed by restored union and returned preachers heavily laden with new ideas and thoughts that burn their present caskets with anxiety for utterance. To strangers sojourning with us over the Sabbath, either at private residences or at our great hotels, the column of religious notices furnishes very desirable information. Every hotel is furnished with a list of all the churches in the city, no matter what phase of faith they represent, orthodox or heterodox. The choice is liberal. If he desires to see the workings of some of our great benevolent institutions, the stranger is invited to visit the Howard Mission, in the Fourth Ward, the House of Industry, on the Five Points, and kindred places, where the work of charity is being pursued with a vigor and earnestness which commend the agents employed therein to the aid and approbation of all good people.

To-day Rev. **Henry Ward Beecher** is expected to resume his place in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. His appearance, after the correspondence on political matters, is looked for with special interest, and he may say something to people generally about the matter. Dr. **Cheever**, of the Church of the Puritans, will not resume his pulpit for at least two weeks, but the church will be reopened next Sabbath by Prof. **Martin**, of the University of New-York. To-night the funeral sermon of Rev. **Robert Wallace**, of Dublin, Ireland, is to be preached by Rev. **Robinson Scott**, D. D., at St. Paul's M. E. Church. The Rev. Mr. **Wallace** referred to came on a visit to the Methodists of this country, and had just reached Cincinnati, where, two Sabbaths ago he had an appointment to preach, but was attacked with cholera, and died one hour before the time when morning service was to have commenced. Rev. Dr. **Cox**, father of Bishop Cox of Western New-York, is to preach in the Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, morning and evening; the old man learned is always instructive and interesting. Rev. **Samuel Dunn** of England, will preach in the Old John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, morning and evening; Mr. **Dunn** is one of the trio of ministers who were expelled by the English Methodist Conference some years ago for publishing "fly sheets" exposing the doings of the Conference "ring," how certain nabob preachers always feathered their own nests and made things specially confortable for themselves. The trio referred to consisted of Revs. Messrs. **Everett**, **Dunn** and **Griffiths**. Rev. **Lyman Abbott**, a young minister, begins a course of sermons to young men this evening at his Church in Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue; his subject being "The Prodigal Son." Rev. Dr. **Corey**, this evening begins a series of discourses on "The Prisoners of the Bible," taking Joseph as the first. There is a great variety of subjects and places to choose from—preaching that is good, and music, vocal and instrumental, that is sweet. There is no reason why the Sabbath may not be spent by "the stranger that is within our gates" as well, and with as much interest, as by the solemn silence and Sabbatic stillness of the hillside or the valley. The inducements which our great City, bad as it is in many respects, offers for the proper observance and enjoyment of the Sabbath are certainly more numerous than the country can boast of, with all its "God through nature" attractions.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

THE PARTY RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

A Cordial Reception at Baltimore—Address of Welcome from Gov. Swann and Gov. Bradford—Enthusiastic Demonstration at Washington—The President Addresses his Fellow-Citizens from the Portico of the White House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The President's tour is ended, and he is once more at home in the White House. The Presidential party came back in a somewhat straggling fashion. Secretary SEWARD arrived about 3 P. M. quite ill, and was transferred to his residence in an ambulance. Postmaster-General RANDALL returned this morning, and Gen. GRANT arrived on the regular train about two hours in advance of the President, and drove quietly and unobserved to his residence. Admiral FARRAGUT and Secretary WELLES remained faithful to the last, and rounded up the tour to the very steps of the Executive mansion.

THE PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION.

The preparations of the city authorities for the reception were very complete, but the order and success of the demonstration were seriously interfered with by the fact that the train was two hours late. It was advertised to arrive at 5 P. M., and an immense crowd assembled at the depot and at the City Hall, but, owing to the delay in Baltimore, the President did not leave that city until after 5 P. M., and did not arrive here until after 7 o'clock. All this time the crowd ebbed and flowed in front of the City Hall, and many became tired of waiting and returned to their homes, but soon after 7 o'clock the booming of the cannon announced the arrival of the President, and the impatient crowd sent up a tumultuous cheer. In a few moments the head of the column arrived at the City Hall, and the enthusiasm broke out with great vigor. A mighty shout of welcome went up, which must have convinced the President that he was indeed welcome. The unanimity of the crowd was beyond all doubt, so far as any outward demonstration was concerned. No pesky Radicals were there, or if they were they chewed their cuds in silence. The procession was a very creditable affair. The Marines, a regiment of regular infantry, a battalion of the Fifth Cavalry, the city Fire Department, the corporate authorities of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, the various Johnson Clubs and civic associations, all made a fine display. Transparencies bearing words of cordial welcome were numerously borne in the procession, and the starry flag was abundantly displayed.

THE RECEPTION AT THE CITY HALL.

Advancing up the steps to the City Hall, Mayor WALLACH delivered the welcoming address in brief and appropriate terms. The President replied in a very brief speech—so brief, indeed, that many of the crowd were disappointed. But the President was evidently fatigued and desirous of rest. He returned his cordial thanks for such an enthusiastic welcome back to the scene of his official duties, and assured his hearers that the demonstrations of popular sentiment which he had witnessed on this tour convinced him that the hearts of the people would answer responsively to the demands that the Union be restored in its every function.

THE PROCESSION.

At the conclusion of the reception ceremonies the procession was reformed and countermarched to Third-street, down Third-street to Pennsylvania-avenue, and up the avenue and *via* Fifteenth-street to the White House. Pennsylvania-avenue and the streets along which the procession proceeded, was densely thronged with people, and the President was enthusiastically cheered at various points on the route. The space in front of the White House was filled with a large and enthusiastic crowd, and withal, notwithstanding the hours of waiting, a very good-natured one. When the carriage containing the President drove up to the entrance the crowd cheered vociferously and continuously.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President took a position on the front portico of the Executive Mansion, and the civilian portion of the procession filed past him and each delegation, as it passed under the arch, saluted him with apparent enthusiasm. The procession was a long one and would have made a very fine appearance if the affair had come off by daylight, as was the arrangement; it would have done credit to the Capital and to the President. After the procession had passed there were loud cries for the President, and he finally responded to the calls, and in a few brief remarks returned thanks for the distinguished compliment and the hearty welcome home, saying such a greeting from a people whom he had known and served long was truly gratifying; that he had seen and been similarly welcomed by millions since he had left here, and that he was satisfied an inspiration had gone forth which at no distant day would produce a real union of the whole people under the Constitution and the laws. At the conclusion of his remarks, he was again enthusiastically cheered, and, bowing his thanks and his adieus, retired into the White House, and the multitude quietly dispersed to their homes.

To the Associated Press.

THE PARTY LEAVE HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 15—8:30 A. M.

The President with Secretary WELLES, Gen. GRANT, and Admiral FARRAGUT have just paid a visit to Secretary SEWARD, who is in a car at the station, and who will proceed to Washington by a special train. The Secretary is somewhat better in health this morning.

NINE O'CLOCK A. M.

The crowd at the railroad depot are now loudly cheering the President, Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT. As the train moved off enthusiastic cheers were given for the entire Presidential party.

The President bowed his thanks as the multitude cheered and the train shot off.

AT YORK.

YORK, Pa., Sept. 15, 1866,
10:30 o'clock A. M.

There were thousands of enthusiastic people gathered here, who vociferously cheered the Presidential party.

The excursionists were conducted in carriages to the Washington House, where, on the balcony of that establishment, the President was welcomed in the following terms by Judge FISHER:

JUDGE FISHER'S WELCOME.

MR. PRESIDENT: In behalf of the authorities and citizens of York I welcome you and your distinguished companions to our ancient town. Here in the gloomiest days of the Revolution the Continental Congress found a refuge. Here they enacted some of their most important measures. Here rest the sacred ashes of SMITH and LIVINGSTON, two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and permit me to say that there yet lingers among their mouldering bones more of the spirit of true patriotism than breathes in the hearts of all your living defamers. Sir, were they here to-day with us, they would hail you as we now do, as the defender and supporter of the Constitution; as the man who, rising far above the trammels of party, determined to do his whole duty, and to suffer obloquy and reproach with a cheerful spirit while promoting the welfare and independence of all the States, and securing to future ages the priceless blessings of an unbroken Union. Again I have the honor to welcome you to our borough, and to introduce you to my fellow-citizens.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President responded by saying, it was with no ordinary feelings of gratitude that he returned his thanks for this cordial welcome to one who had always tried to do his duty.

Some allusion had just been made to patriots of the Revolution, a class of men who periled their all in establishing the Government of the United States. If it were possible to communicate with the distinguished dead, he had no more doubt than he had of his existence that they would come forth shaking off the habiliments of the grave, and stand with us in vindication of the Constitution and the Union of the States. [Applause.] And as the remains of those to whom reference has been made renders this historic and sacred soil, he asked them to consecrate in their hearts the Constitution and the Union. He had not time to address his hearers at length on the topics of the day, but thank God we have preserved the union of the States, and have a flag containing thirty-six, and not twenty-five stars. [Applause.] As allusion had been made to defamation and detraction, he begged leave to say that from his advent in public life to the present time he had cherished a reverence for the Constitution of his country, and all the slanders and misrepresentations of orators and a subsidized press could not drive him from his purpose. [Applause.] The time had come when we should all look upon the Constitution as the bulwark of civil and religious liberty. As an ancient orator said: "There is no liberty without law, and the love of law is the soul of liberty." Although we have passed through the ordeal of a civil war, and all had hoped [illegible] was now [illegible] powers of the Government in the legislative branch, for a tyrannical and domineering Congress could, by a two-thirds vote, as it had already done, pass destructive measures, and force them upon the country. [Cries of "Shame," and "Hurrah for Johnson."] Because he would not sustain them he was denounced as a tyrant and usurper, and this was especially the case because he exercised the veto power—a power conservative in its character, and only negative to check improvident legislation until the people have time to consider and pass upon the measures disapproved. It was now time for the people at the ballot-box to rebuke the legislative encroachments upon the Constitution, and this he trusted they would do. [Cries of "We will."] Warm was his heart and willing was his tongue to speak for his country's cause. In conclusion, he earnestly pleaded for peace. Enough blood had been shed. Let us all unite in the charitable work of peace, in order to have a restored Union, that we may triumphantly go upon our career of national glory and prosperity.

The President retired from the stand loudly applauded by the multitude.

Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, Secretary WELLES and Rear-Admiral RADFORD were then introduced, and in turn cheered by the crowd.

Here, as at all other places on the route, the cheers for Gen. GRANT exceeded.

The party were then escorted to the cars. As they passed through the streets they were greeted with cheers, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs.

Judge JEREMIAH BLACK, Judge FISHER, Hon. A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, and others of the Committee, then escorted the party to the State line, where they were met by Col. WEBSTER, and several members of the staff of the Governor of Maryland.

Judge FISHER here surrendered the escort to the Marylanders, with a few appropriate remarks.

Col. WEBSTER said that they with pleasure accepted the duty, and hoped the President would safely return to the capital.

A DISPATCH.

The President received a dispatch from the Governor of Maryland saying: "There is a vast concourse waiting to receive you at Baltimore. The people will turn out *en masse*."

ARRIVAL AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, 2 o'clock P. M.

Vast crowds of excited people had collected here, continually huzzaing for the President and Gen. GRANT.

A WELCOME FROM GOV. SWANN.

Gov. SWANN met the President at the station and delivered an address in which he informed him that the City Councils of Baltimore had refused to cooperate with the Mayor in paying proper respect to the Chief Magistrate. This made it necessary that he (the Governor) should await the arrival of the President at this point to afford time for such notice to the people that the Chief Executive Officer of this great nation might not be insulted on Maryland soil by a mere handful of men, representing, he honestly believed, scarcely one-quarter of the people of Baltimore. But the President would find a spontaneous uprising of the people, who would greet him, and he would find that he was not without friends, for they believed that he was honestly engaged in a patriotic effort to restore a distracted Union, and to stay the tendency toward centralization and consolidation, which threatened our common safety. Believing thus, the people of Maryland would stand by him. Speaking to-day as the representative of the State of Maryland, he asked to be believed when he said the insult attempted to be cas on the President proceeded from a class of Radicals who scarcely deserve the name of a party, either in Baltimore or in the State. The people, at the ballot-box, at the approaching election, will impress upon them the fact that they have misrepresented the people in refusing to extend a courtesy to the high position of the Chief Magistrate. The recent reception of the President in the cities through which he had passed had been more marked than any ever heretofore extended to any public man living or dead, but it could not be more cordial at any stage of the proceedings than that accorded him today by the people of this great city.

The President merely expressed his sincere thanks for this welcome from the Governor as the representative of the people of Maryland, not only to him as the Chief Magistrate of the country, but as a citizen of the United States.

Both the address of the Governor and the reply of the President were loudly cheered.

THE RECEPTION.

The guests were then conveyed in open carriages under escort to the Eutaw House. The streets were thronged on the entire route, men cheering and women waving their handkerchiefs. National flags were thrown out in all directions, particularly in Baltimore-street. Nearly everybody seemed to have deserted their houses to do honor to the distinguished excursionists.

Thousands of persons were within sight of the stand at the Eutaw House, which had been erected expressly for the occasion, and beautifully festooned with flags and adorned with mottoes.

GOV. BRADFORD'S ADDRESS.

Ex-Gov. BRADFORD here made a formal speech of welcome to the President, complimenting him for his honest, long and arduous service in behalf of the Constitution and the Union, and expressing the hope that he would return to the capital additionally strengthened to perform the important duties with which he was entrusted.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President replied at length, covering much of the ground of his former speeches. With reference to the welcome, it was peculiarly gratifying, coming as it did from the Executive of the State as the representative of the people, and not from those clothed with a little brief authority, as city councilmen. He reiterated his confidence in the people to uphold their liberties, and, for himself, he would stand by the Constitution, though all else should around him perish. The time had come when they should rise above party, and come to the rescue of an imperiled country against the tyrannical and dangerous encroachments of Congress. He then proceeded to defend the veto power as exercised by him in the people's behalf, and made an earnest appeal for reconciliation and harmony among all sections, so that our nation, once more united, may go on in her career of prosperity and glory. He spoke for about thirty minutes, and was greeted with loud applause both during the delivery of his speech and at its conclusion.

BANQUET AT THE HOTEL.

The President and party were entertained at the Eutaw House with a banquet.

Gov. SWANN made a speech, concluding by proposing "The health of the President," who briefly expressed his thanks for the honor.

Throughout the entire time the President remained in Baltimore he was the recipient of enthusiastic applause from thousands upon thousands of the people.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The train left Baltimore for Washington at 5:30 o'clock. The President was loudly cheered by the thousands upon thousands of persons at the station.

The reception in Baltimore was indeed earnest and emphatic.

Gen. GRANT left in the early afternoon train for Washington, and therefore was not present at the banquet.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 15—4 P. M.

Pennsylvania-avenue has been put in holiday attire to welcome the President on his return.

Flags and streamers are suspended at various places along the route through which the Presidential party will pass on their way to the Executive Mansion.

Large crowds are already gathering at the City Hall, where the reception ceremonies will commence, and various military and civic associations with bands of music are proceeding to the same place.

The Fifth United States Cavalry and the Marine Corps presented a splendid appearance.

The firemen have gaily decorated their engines with flags and flowers, and are in readiness to join the procession.

The country and city police force, mounted and on foot, are out, and make a fine appearance.

The employes of the Navy-yard, in very large numbers, bearing flags and banners with suitable inscriptions, are now filing into Four-and-a-half-street.

Many other associations, with delegations from Georgetown and Alexandria and the surrounding country, are gathering in great force to give a hearty "welcome home" to the President.

Everything presents the most enthusiastic appearance.

THE RECEPTION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 15—7:30 P. M.

A large crowd met the President at the station, and greeted him with repeated cheers. He was escorted to the front of the City Hall, where Mayor WALLACH welcomed him in a brief address, to which the President replied by tendering his thanks.

The procession of military companies and civic associations accompanied the President to the Executive Mansion. All along the route he was greeted with continued cheers.

Some of the buildings along Pennsylvania-avenue were brilliantly illuminated, while from others the national flag was displayed.

Thousands of persons were in the street as spectators, while a large crowd had gathered before the Executive Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The President, on alighting from his carriage, spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: For this demonstration you tender me upon my return home to assume the discharge of my official duties, you will please accept my heartfelt thanks. Such a welcome from a people who have been the daily eye-witnesses of the manner in which I have discharged my duties is peculiarly gratifying. All I can promise you for the future is that that there will be a continuance of my conduct in the past. I have tried to discharge my official duties in compliance with the Constitution and the principles which I deemed to be right. I will add that the sentiment which you exhibit to-night is not peculiar to yourselves, but that which pervades the country wherever I have been. My own opinion is that the expression which has gone abroad to the country with regard to sustaining a government of constitutional law is unmistakable, and not to be misunderstood; and I believe the day is not distant when the judgment of the American people will be made manifest that this Union must be restored—that peace and prosperity and harmony must again prevail throughout the United States. I believe I can safely testify that the greater portion of your fellow-citizens that I have visited, and I have seen millions of them since I left you, will accord with you in sustaining the principles of free Government in compliance with the Constitution of the country. Permit me, in returning this evening, to again tender you, a people whom I have known long, in whose midst I have served in various official capacities, and now serve in that of Chief Magistrate, my heartfelt thanks for this cordial welcome, which will be remembered by me as long as there is a pulsation in my heart.

Cheer after cheer was given for the President at the conclusion of his remarks, when he bowed his thanks and entered the Executive mansion.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

A Very Severe Attack—The Symptoms Like Those of Cholera—Convalescence and Safe Arrival in Washington.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Mr. SEWARD was not well enough to be removed from the special car in which he arrived from Pittsburgh until 1 o'clock this morning. His attack has been very severe, and it was not supposed possible for him to recover. A council of eminent physicians was in attendance upon him, and intelligence of his condition was forwarded to his family. He is somewhat better this morning, but is not by any means out of danger.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 15.

Secretary SEWARD arrived here last night having every symptom of a violent attack of cholera. He was too ill to be removed, and remained in the railroad car over night at the depot. His physicians, however, reported him somewhat better this morning, and he left in the train at 9 o'clock for Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Secretary SEWARD, who was taken ill at Pittsburgh, reached this city in quite a feeble state at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. He was transferred from the depot to his residence in an ambulance, and this fact gave rise to the rumor of his death, which was fully circulated early this morning. Mr. SEWARD is seriously sick, but the symptoms are not yet deemed alarming.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 15—6 P. M.

THE HEALTH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD arrived here to-day in a special train from Harrisburgh. Since 1 o'clock he has been gradually improving, and this evening strong hopes are entertained of his entire recovery in a very few days.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 15—10 P. M.

The condition of Secretary SEWARD continues about the same as previously reported.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Shooting Affray in Boston—Suicide—Killed on a Railroad—Death of an Old Citizen—Factory Destroyed—Trotting Horse Poisoned.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Among other exciting events in Boston to-day has been an attempt to murder a Washington-street merchant by one of his employés. The would-be assassin is a young man about 20 years of age, belonging in Charlestown, named FRANK W. ROUNDS, and the party whom he attempted to murder is ADOLPH PROGER, a furnishing goods dealer under the Adams House. Some difficulty had occurred between the parties, in which a young lady was in the case, and one of the results of it was the discharge of young ROUNDS by Mr. PROGER. Occasional hard words passed between the two during the forenoon, and about 12:40 o'clock ROUNDS drew a small pistol and fired at Mr. PROGER, and immediately discharged a second shot. Mr. PROGER ran out of the store into the street, closely followed by ROUNDS, who discharged three more shots at him, and Mr. PROGER fell upon the opposite sidewalk, bleeding from the wounds which he had received. The wounded man was immediately carried back into his store, where he was attended by Drs. GAY and HODGES, who found that one shot had grazed the right side of his neck, another had entered the right thigh, inflicting a painful wound, and a third shot passed through the calf of his right leg. The surgeons are of opinion that neither of the wounds are dangerous, although that in the thigh may prove to be more serious after an examination at the Massachusetts Hospital, where Mr. PROGER was carried. Immediately on seeing Mr. PROGER fall, ROUNDS ran up Norfolk-place, pursued by Officer BENNET, of the Fourth Station Police, and threatened to shoot any one who should attempt to arrest him, at the same time holding a navy revolver in his hand. On recognizing Mr. BENNET, ROUNDS said, "I'll go to the Station with you if you'll protect me," and he went to the Station without resistance. He was armed with two navy revolvers, and the smaller pistol with which he fired the first shot was found on the floor of the store. Both PROGER and young ROUNDS are well known in Boston, and the affair has produced a great surprise and excitement.

CHARLES V. HOLT, a son of V. S. HOLT, a prominent public man in Cambridge, committed suicide by shooting last evening. He leaves a wife, but no children.

A man named GRIFFIN, belonging in Melrose, was run over by the cars on the Maine Railroad at Malden last evening, and instantly killed.

Dr. AUGUSTUS A. GOULD, one of the oldest public men in Boston, died suddenly at his residence on Boylston-street this morning, aged 60 years. He was President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and Vice-President of the Natural History Society.

WOOD'S shoddy factory, in Northboro', was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, and a man named SHUMWAY perished in the flames. Another man, named WALKER, was seriously injured by jumping from a window. The loss was heavy, but there was a good insurance.

The celebrated trotting horse *India Rubber*, owned by H. A. HALL, of this city, and valued at about $10,000, was fatally poisoned at the Riverside Park, in Brighton, last night. The event has caused considerable excitement and indignation among horse fanciers.

The soldiers and sailors of this State will have a State Convention in Faneuil Hall on the 18th. Delegates will be present from all sections of the State.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Sale of Government Wharves—The Cholera at Norfolk—A Fenian Ball.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 14.

Two large Government wharves at Newport News were sold at auction this morning for $15,000 to the Newport News and Richmond Railroad Company. They originally cost the Government $50,000.

Two cases of cholera were reported at Norfolk by the Board of Health of that city, yesterday afternoon. Several cases reported the day before were recovering.

The Irish population of Portsmouth and the surrounding country, Fenian sympathizers, gave a ball recently at the Ocean House. The ball-room was decorated with the national ensigns of Ireland and America, and great enthusiasm for the Fenian cause was manifested.

The entire estimated cost of the Richmond and Newport News Railroad—to be put in running order—is said to be $1,073,610.

CANADA WEST.

A Hurricane and Heavy Rains.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Sept. 15.

There was a hurricane here last evening, doing much damage to property.

The recent heavy rains in the lower part of the Province have destroyed all hopes of saving the hay and grain crop which promised so favorably. Much suffering on account of this is anticipated the coming Winter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Resolutions Passed by the Legislature on Military Courts.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Sept. 14.

Further legislation on the subject of the Negro Code has been postponed till the regular session of the Legislature. Resolutions were introduced, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, requesting the President to inform military officials that the war is ended in South Carolina; also requesting the discontinuance of Provost-Marshal's Courts, and the restricting of the jurisdiction of military courts, within the limits prescribed by the Articles of War.

THE CLEVELAND SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Delegates Arriving—Prospect of a Large Gathering—The Capacious Tent Already Erected—The Radical Secret League.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Convention are arriving rapidly, and most of the rooms in the leading hotels are already occupied or engaged. There is a prospect of a

VERY LARGE GATHERING.

Among prominent Union heroes already here are Gen. *Sol.* Meredith, the survivors of fighting McCook family, Gens. Markland, Este, Paine, Kirby Smith and Thos. Ewing, Jr., of Ohio; and Gens. Holman, Craddock, Hobson, Crittenden and Monroe, of Kentucky; Gens. Slack, Frizell and W. H. H. Davis, of Pennsylvania; Gens. Hobart and Custer, of Wisconsin; Gen. Roberts, of Maine; Gen. Bramlette, of Kentucky; Mr. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War under Lincoln, and others. The venerable Gen. WOOL arrived this morning, and has been selected by the Committee of Arrangements for temporary Chairman of the Convention. Gen. DIX is expected, and, if he arrives, will be made permanent President. A large delegation from New-York is expected to-morrow. Indiana sends over 1,000 gallant soldiers.

THE GREAT TENT.

The Convention will be held in a tent already erected in Monument-square, capable of seating five thousand persons. Divine service is to be held in the tent to-morrow, when a discourse will be delivered by Major TURNER, formerly under Gen. McCOOK.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CONVENTION

Will be brief, and in accordance with the call will be confined to short but emphatic endorsement of the President's policy as set forth in the Philadelphia Convention. A resolution will be added, cautioning Union soldier and sailors against the Radical and

REVOLUTIONARY LEAGUE

Lately organized in the Western States under the name of the "Guard of the Republic." This secret organization, which anticipates and is preparing for collision with the Government, is spreading rapidly in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, and is trying to enlist all the soldiers who have seen service under its banner.

A MASS MEETING.

After the regular business of the Convention, which will be completed on Monday, a mass meeting will be held to listen to such of the distinguished speakers invited by the committee as shall be in attendance. Gen. FREMONT will not be here. Great confidence is expressed here that the Conservatives will elect at least half the Congressional delegation from this State in October.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland—Preparations Nearly Completed.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The preparations for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which is to be held in this city on Monday, are nearly completed.

Tents for from three to four thousand delegates are ready in Monument-square.

The arrivals up to the present time are not heavy, but to-night and to-morrow they will be largely increased.

Gen. STEEDMAN and the Committee of Arrangements are in consultation to-night, and the programme will probably be settled upon this evening.

Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Gen. McCOOK and Gen. CUSTER are already here.

The indications point to Gen. WOOL as the temporary Chairman, and Gen. STEEDMAN as the permanent President.

Beyond this, little as yet is indicated as to the course of the Convention, though the general impression is that but little speech-making will be done.

TENNESSEE.

Delegates to the Cleveland Convention—A Johnson Mass Meeting—The State Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Sept 15.

East Tennessee sends fifty of her boys in blue as delegates to the great Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland, Ohio. Great preparations are being made for the Johnson mass meeting, to be held here on the 19th and 20th. The people will be here in masses. Gen. ROUSSEAU, Ex-Govs. BROWN and CAMPBELL, and many other prominent men will speak.

The Supreme Court of the State, Judges MILLIGAN and SHACKELFORD on the Bench, is now in session.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Anniversary of Mexican Independence—Sandwich Island News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 15.

JOSE A. GODDY, Mexican Consul, has issued an invitation to all Mexican residents to participate to-day in the celebration of the fifty-sixth anniversary of Mexican independence.

Sandwich Island dates of Aug. 25 report the river at Hilo at a rise of thirty feet, sweeping away a pier of solid masonry twenty-five feet high, which had just been completed.

Arrived—Bark *Jennie Pirrie*, RUSSELL, Marseilles.

Also arrived, bark *D. C. Murray*, from Honolulu, bringing 2,500 packages of sugar and 360 barrels of molasses.

The whale-ship *Roman*, HAMLIN, was reported off Columbia River, Sept. 2, with 1,350 barrels of oil and 1,200 pounds of bone this season.

A Johnson Meeting at Macon.

MACON, Ga., Friday, Sept. 14.

A large meeting was held here this evening, when a series of resolutions was unanimously passed, indorsing the proceedings of the Philadelphia Conservative Convention, and commending the wisdom and patriotism of President JOHNSON.

Death of a Physician.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Dr. A. A. GOULD, President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and a widely-known physician, died this morning.

Cholera at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The deaths by cholera for the week ending yesterday were 272.

KENTUCKY.

Mr. Grider's Probable Successor—Civil Rights Cases.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 10, 1866.

Gen. HOBSON affirms his hearty endorsement of the call for the Cleveland Convention.

ELIJAH HISE, a noted stay-at-home "sterling old Democrat" of the *Courier* school, will likely, without opposition, take the seat in Congress vacated by the death of Hon. HENRY GRIDER.

Maltreators of negroes are being arrested by the military, under Gen. GRANT'S famous order, arraigned before United States Judge and Commissioner BALLARD, under the Civil Rights Bill, and held in bond to answer, or to keep the peace and for good behaviour for specified periods.

Judge BALLARD and Common Pleas Judge P. B. MUIR, decline jurisdiction over the case of a black man and a white woman, married in Ohio, living here as husband and wife, and for so living arraigned, fined and imprisoned by our Police Judge, E. S. CRAIG, as violators of the laws of Kentucky. But JACK FRY, Esq., may yet get their case before the United States Commissioner. He contends for his clients that, under the Civil Rights Bill, the Kentucky statute prohibiting their cohabiting here is null and void; that, being legally married in Ohio, according to the laws of Ohio, they are legally married in Kentucky or any other State, according to the Civil Rights law of the United States. PONTIAC.

The Car Fare Imposition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the outrageous conduct of an Eighth-avenue car conductor in actually attempting to deprive of life and limb three unfortunate gentlemen, who had sufficient courage to demand their simple right, is yet fresh in the public mind, will you permit me to offer a few suggestions with a view to aiding in the repression of railroad monopoly, insolence and fraud.

Not a day passes without the story of the gentlemen above referred to being repeated in some form or other, and in almost every instance we find the conduct of the company, through its agents, sustained by some of the passengers. "Oh," one will say, "it isn't worth while to make such a fuss about a cent;" and this reasoning will induce him both to submit to the extortion himself, and moreover to endeavor to persuade his neighbor to do so; or perhaps some comfortably situated gentlemen will take part with the conductor, and encourage him in the flow of insolence and Billingsgate eloquence with which nature seems to have endowed the class so liberally.

But do such passengers ever reflect upon the amount of injury they are doing those who are unfortunately unable to bear it? Do they ever reflect that the seven-eighths of a cent of which a poor sewing-girl is defrauded every time she is forced to ride to and from the scene of her daily toil in one of the cars amounts to several dollars in a year—dollars hard earned, and sorely needed? Do they reflect on the necessities of the laboring man whom every night they see worn, weary and jaded, ride perhaps mile after mile to the family whom his utmost efforts will scarcely keep fed and will not keep decently clad? Is it not worth while for these people to 'make a fuss,' rather than be defrauded of part of the pittance which is all needed to buy bread for themselves and their families?

"But," our comfortable gentlemen will say, "they can go to the depot and buy tickets, and so save their money." We all know that they can *not*. A girl earning from three to five dollars a week cannot at any time invest a dollar or more in tickets; nor can the workman, with two dollars a day and a family, even if he could spare the time to go to the depot.

Conductors are, notwithstanding the brazen armor which surrounds them, influenced by public opinion, and we never yet saw a case where a passenger, sustained by his fellow passengers, did not carry his point in refusing to submit to their extortion; and even the policemen, with their terrible clubs, who ride for nothing, and, of course, on every possible occasion, on the platform, and are always hail-fellow-well-met with the car employés, are not so ready to seize suffering humanity by the collar and hurl it into the street at the bidding of their friends, the conductors, when they find a united disapproval of, or opposition to, their course. It is true the Superintendent has ordered them not to eject passengers who club together and refuse to pay more than their just dues—(the Court of Appeals has authoritatively denied their right to interfere, on any such occasion)—but a breach of the peace is easily effected, and the conductor is sure to stand blameless in the eyes of our blue-coated guardians.

Why should the public pay the taxes imposed on the money-coining monopolies? Let the people sustain each other in defence of their rights, and the Shylocks in control will soon find a method to doing something like justice. X.

Theatre Crowding—Inconvenience and Danger.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 14, 1866.

Won't you call attention in your widely-circulated journal, to the danger of blocking up by chairs and stools every passage of ingress and egress in the theatres on crowded nights, as occurs nightly at Niblo's?

It is wrong on many accounts. The great danger in case of fire breaking out during the performance, (two alarms of which took place during last evening's performance, and which if they had attained any headway, would have caused the death and injury of hundreds.) It is injustice to those who engage seats beforehand, (paying extra,) and a great annoyance to the entire audience, being disturbed by the placing of said stools and chairs, after the performance has commenced, for people who are too lazy to be in time and too mean to engage a seat, and who are continually rushing out between each act, which generally (in the narrow space) involves the loss of part of the wearing apparel of those sitting, in end seats.

If you can, consistently, will you please draw attention to the dangers (not to speak of the inconvenience, &c.,) of this practice, with a view to having it remedied, and oblige thousands, ROOT.

The New British Minister in France.

No. 106 SOUTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You state in one of your leading articles that "the cable is made use of this morning to say that Earl STANLEY, doubtless meaning the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, is named as the probable successor of Lord COWLEY."

Excuse me, but the telegraph is right and you are wrong. *Earl* STANLEY is a peer of the realm, and as such is a member of the House of Peers. *Lord* STANLEY, so called by courtesy, is the eldest *son* of the Earl of Derby, is a Commoner, and represents the borough of King Lynn in the House of Commons.

No man could have been named more appropriate to succeed Lord COWLEY than the noble Earl whom you have mistaken for the eminent statesman who now so well fills the chair at the Foreign Office.

Yours, truly, EDWARD KEY.

FIRES.

In Bleecker-Street.

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the basement of the building Nos. 392 and 394 Bleecker-street, occupied by J. & R. SAUSE, agricultural implement dealers. The firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the building was destroyed. The contents were also seriously damaged. Loss sustained by the Messrs. SAUSE is about $800, partially covered by insurance. The first floor is occupied by the Metropolitan Steam Laundry; loss $1,000, no insurance. The second floor is occupied by Mr. JOHNSON, manufacturer of piano movements; loss $2,000, insured in City Companies. The third floor is occupied by J. ACKERMAN, piano mouldings; loss $1,000, insured. The fourth floor is occupied by GRILLI & GEER, silk weavers; slight damage by smoke. The building is owned by BANTA & BROWN; damaged to the extent of $2,000, insured in City Companies.

On Shipboard.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the steamtug *Delaware*, lying at the foot of Warren-street, N. R., caused by the furnace overheating. The fire was soon extinguished. Damage $300. The tug is owned by Mr. FREDERICK SCHULTZE, and is insured.

The Cholera.

The following cholera cases were reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday:

HENRY SEELY DUGGER, aged 22, United States, (colored,) No. 316 Water-street; sent to hospital.

JOHN ROE, aged 50, Ireland, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue; died Sept. 15.

BERNARD GARVEY, aged 18, Ireland, shoemaker, No. 541 West Fifty-fourth-street.

THOS. GOINLY, aged 53, Ireland, laborer, No. 218½ East Twelfth-street.

RICHARD A. DWYER, aged 27, New-Brunswick, gas-fitter, No. 111 Sullivan-street; sent to hospital.

HENRY EDEN, aged 35, No. 21 Batavia-street.

TRACY RAPP, aged 7, No. 335 East Fifty-fourth-street; dead.

There is no change reported in the Ward's Island Hospital.

At the Red House Hospital there are no changes whatever. Five cases remaining.

BATTERY HOSPITAL.

Remaining in hospital last report	12
Admitted since	2—14
Discharged	0
Died	2— 2
Remaining, Sept. 14	12

ADMITTED.

1. RICHARD A. DWYER, aged 27, New-Brunswick, No. 111 Sullivan-street.
2. HENRY SEELY DUGGER, aged 22, United States, No. 316 Water-street.

DIED.

1. CHARLES TYLER, aged 30, United States, No. 9 Chatham-street.
2. BRIDGET HANLEY, aged 22, England, No. 3 Washington-street.

CERTIFICATES OF DEATH

were granted yesterday in the following cases:

1. MARGARET TASSEBY, aged 48; One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue.
2. ELLEN E. KIERNAN, aged 36, No. 406 West Fifty-fourth-street.
3. MICHAEL LEVY, aged 13; No. 1 Franklin-street.
4. CHARLES TYLER, aged 30; Battery Hospital.
5. BRIDGET HUNLEY, aged 22; Battery Hospital.

IN BROOKLYN.

The number of cholera cases reported yesterday were as follows:

1. MICHAEL ROUGHAN, aged 38, Columbia-street, twenty doors northeast of Amity-street; case critical.
2. ANNIE FRAZIER, aged 14, corner Van Brunt and Delevan streets; died 14th inst.
3. CATHARINE A. GALLAGHER, aged 4 years, No. 318 Hicks-street; died 14th inst.
4. CYRUS HERRICK, aged 12 years, residence Rome, N. Y., found on canal boat foot of Fulton-street; died 14th inst.

The Newark and New-York Railroad Company.

Mr. ALFRED E. SEARS, Chief Engineer of the proposed new line of railroad between this City and Newark, has just submitted his report to the Directors of the road.

After speaking of the existing roads, Mr. SEARS makes the following comparison between them and the new road in point of length:

The distance by the Newark and New-York Railroad line, from their ferry at Communipaw to Broad-street, Newark, is........7⅛ miles.

By the Morris and Essex Railroad, from the Broad-street Depot in Newark to the Hoboken Ferry, is........8¼ miles.

By the New-Jersey Railroad, from the Jersey City Ferry, and continuing the measurement from the Market-street Depot to Broad-street, is........8⅜ miles.

By the plank road, from Jersey City Ferry to Broad-street, is........8⅝ miles.

From which it appears that the Morris and Essex Road is longer than our line by..10 per cent.

The New-Jersey Road is longer by........17 per cent.

And the plank road by........12 per cent.

Mr. SEARS further says: The proposed line is straight and as nearly level as a due regard to efficient drainage will permit, no gradient exceeding twenty feet per mile. Such a road will permit the movement of passenger trains at the highest speed, with a greater degree of safety than can be attained on any rival route. The deep cut through Bergen Hill will be in full view of the engine-drivers, from the [illegible] they [illegible] Communipaw, while the draw-bridges on other roads, are approached on a straight line, and are consequently observable from both directions. It is proposed to run lighter trains with greater frequency than is now usual, between Newark and New-York, and to run a light engine with one or two cars, between the ferry and Hackensack River.

By the detailed estimate submitted with the report, the cost of constructing the road is ascertained to be $906,950.

The number of passengers (says Mr. SEARS) carried during the year 1865 between Newark and New-York by existing railroads was 2,500,000, and on this basis the following estimate of revenue is made:

1,500,000 Newark passengers at 15 cents	$225,000
2,000 Newark commuters at $50	100,000
Newark freight, &c.	75,000
150,000 Bergen passengers at 10 cents	15,000
800 Bergen commuters at $25	20,000
Bergen freight, &c.	2,000
Gross income	$437,000
Expenses of operating—say 50 per cent. of gross receipts	218,500
Net income	$218,500

This income will pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on a cash capital of $1,000,000, and leave $118,500, or 23½ per cent., on a half a million, for interest on indebtedness and a sinking fund, if there should be occasion to borrow money.

Nothing is said in the report as to when the work on the new line is to be commenced.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ENTERPRISE VS. EXCELSIOR.

The game between these clubs played last Friday resulted in a creditable victory for the Enterprise. The following is the score:

ENTERPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
Martha, r. f.	2	2	Mitchell, 3d b.	4	2
Patterson, 2d b.	2	3	Cline, c. f.	2	3
Edwards, c.	4	3	Norton, c.	4	1
Cook, l. f.	4	2	Fletcher, r. f.	3	3
B. Jewell, c. f.	3	2	Leggett, s. s.	2	2
Pinkham, p.	4	0	Whiting, 1st b.	2	2
Hall, 1st b.	3	2	Cummings, p.	4	1
Richards, s. s.	3	3	Flanly, 2d b.	2	1
J.W.Cornwell, 3d b.	2	1	Elmendorf, l. f.	4	1
Total	27	18	Total	27	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Enterprise	7	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	5	—18
Excelsior	2	2	4	4	1	3	0	0	0	—16

Umpire—Mr. ALLIGAR, of the Atlantic Club of Jamaica.

Scorers—Messrs. DICK and HORTON.

Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, respect, preserve and develop your charms. Use Mme. Jumel's Balm and Patent Breast Elevator to develop the natural beauties of the chest. Depot No. 363 Canal-st.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, ELIZA, wife of George Brown.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONNOLLY.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 11, THOMAS COTTMAN, son of Washington A. and Louise J. Connolly, aged 1 year, 4 months and 13 days, and grandson of Charles M. Connolly, of this City, and of Dr. Thomas Cottman, of New-Orleans.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, No. 450 5th-av., on Monday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. His remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral for interment.

DAVIS.—At Cornwall, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 10, EVAN M. DAVIS, son of Clementina S. Tallmadge and the late Evan Davis, aged 23 years.

☞ Boston, California and Australia papers please copy.

HOBBY.—At Mamaroneck, on Friday, Sept. 14, Mrs. OLIVIA HOBBY, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, Rye Neck, this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HARDENBROOK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 13, after a few hours illness, REBECCA M., widow of the late Col. Theophilus Hardenbrook, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 Sands-st., on Sunday, Sept. 16, at 2 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans and St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

MCGUIRE.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, JOHN MCGUIRE, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hancock Lodge No. 49, I. O. of F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 270 West 18th-st.

HANCOCK LODGE NO. 49, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of this Lodge are notified to assemble at Odd Fellows' Hall, Grand and Centre sts., on Monday, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock, punctual, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JOHN MCGUIRE.

By order. WM. O. DUVALL, N. G.

DAVID W. WILSON, Secretary.

PARKER.—At Black Point, Shrewsbury, N. J., of rheumatic fever, MARY FAULKNER, daughter of Elizabeth M. and Thomas L. Parker, Jr., in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from the residence of her grandfather, at the above place, on Monday, the 17th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at Port Washington on the arrival of the steamer *Nellie White*, which leaves the foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves there at 1 o'clock P. M.

PECK.—On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 15, after protracted suffering, WM. B. PECK, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 35 West 24th-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be removed to New-Haven for interment immediately after service.

RICHARDSON.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, WALTER YOUNGHUSBAND, youngest son of John and Mary Jane Richardson, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The relations and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 725 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

TOPHAM.—On Friday evening, Sept. 14, after a long illness, JANE W., eldest daughter of the late Wm. and Sarah M. Topham.

Relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, Dr. John R. McComb, No. 487 West 22d-st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 83.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 12, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Desbrosses-street, aged about thirty-five years, light built, brown curly hair; left arm amputated at elbow; dressed as follows: no hat, blue army coat, grey vest, light grey pants, laced shoes, white cotton socks or stockings, muslin shirt, blue striped suspenders, black necktie, with red border. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 84.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1863.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of Grand-street, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, black hair, good teeth; in the water about two weeks; dressed as follows: dark purple calico dress, light calico apron, with small purple figure, gaiters, cotton stockings; body covered with coal tar. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 85.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Vesey-street, aged about fifty years, medium built, brown hair, sprinkled with gray, gray eyes, military side whiskers; dressed as follows: no hat, light linen coat, no vest, blue pants, shoes, white socks or stockings, white knit undershirt, white shirt, black necktie. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HENRY C. WRIGHT WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Ebbitt Hall, Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Seats free and the public invited.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, Forsyth-st., near New Canal-st. Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. TUTTLE SMITH, minister of the Free Chapel on 78th-st., will preach.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will be held in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 7TH-AV. BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts., opens for worship on SUNDAY. Preaching by J. T. LANING, of Pennsylvania, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Old friends and strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, CORNER 34th-st. and 6th-av., the Sixth Universalist Society, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, will hold divine service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½. A cordial invitation to all.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes, and Rev. A. B. HART at 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS' MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, the original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Visitors will make short addresses to the school. The children excel in singing.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS IN THE large hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., by Rev. WM. WARDLAW, on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and Episcopal Church services at 10½ A. M. Jews and Gentiles are invited.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 15TH-st., east of 2d-av., Rev. C. B. FORD, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ in the morning and at 7 in the evening. Sunday-school and Bible Class at 2 o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in his church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening to young men "*On Covetousness*."

FIFTY-THIRD-ST BAPTIST CHURCH, NEAR 7TH-AV.—The Pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, will preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sunday-School, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH of the Redemption, East 14th-st., near Irving-place. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. SAMUEL DUNN, of England, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM NO. 18 Cooper Union—Elder S. S. BREWER will preach on *The Near Coming of Christ*, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on SUNDAY, the 16th.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every Sabbath, as follows:

I. Ward—No. 24 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
V. Ward—No. 74 West Broadway, 3 P. M.
VI. Ward—No. 122 Leonard-st., 3 P. M.
X. Ward—No. 139 Canal-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
XI. Ward—No. 21 Avenue D, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
XIII. Ward—No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ P. M.
XIV. Ward—No. 191 Elm-st., 3 P. M.
XV. Ward—No. 60 Bleecker-st., 4 P. M.
XVI. Ward—No. 273 West 25th-st., 7½ P. M.
XVII. Ward—No. 147 5th-st., 10½ A. M.
XIX. Ward—Lexington-av. cor. 48th-st., 3½ P. M.
XI. Ward—No. 44 Avenue C (German,) 7½ P. M.

GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. A. VERREN, D. D., Rector.—New arrangements having been entered into by the Vestry of this said Church, it will reopen, after Summer vacation, on SUNDAY, Sept. 16. The usual French service will be held every Sunday, at 3½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. VERREN; and services in English at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Stephen.

REV. JOHN PIERPONT.—COMMEMORATIVE services to this eminent poet, philanthropist, patriot, Christian and Spiritualist, will take place in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, 21st, at 7½ o'clock. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, WM. C. BRYANT, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, HORACE GREELEY and Miss EMMA HARDINGE have been invited to speak. The public are invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 39 East 28th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Public services are held every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. On SABBATH EVENING, 16th inst., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT will commence a series of discourses to young men on the *Parable of the Prodigal Son*. The public generally are invited to attend. Sunday-school 2½ P. M.

SUNDAY, COSMOPOLITES AND CHRISTIANS will meet in Central Hall, No. 174 Grand-st., to form an association upon pure religious principles for the benefit of the whole human race, and put to shame false religion and dishonest men. Ladies and gentlemen, attend. Seats free. To commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 in the evening.

THE 86TH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. E. GORSE Pastor, having been closed for repairs, will be reopened on SUNDAY, 16th. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. L. G. McKOWNE; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEO. W. LORD. Sunday-school at 9 A. M., and children's meeting at 2½ P. M. Able addresses will be delivered. All are invited.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL, Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., minister in charge. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture TUESDAY EVENING. Young people's prayer-meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING. General prayer-meeting FRIDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. In the evening the first of a series of lectures on the *Prisoners of the Bible*. Subject—*Joseph*.

AT WASHINGTON HALL, 3D-AV., between 125th and 126th sts., the Universalists of Harlem and vicinity will hold Divine service SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. After the service a Sunday-school and Society will be organized. All are invited to attend.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching by the Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also at the Chapel Palace Hall, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE SPEAKS FOR First Society of Spiritualists, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Spiritualism—its Present Status; The Future of Spiritualism*. For Conference, at 3 o'clock—*The Religion of Spiritualism*. Public invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. The evening services will be followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching by the Pastor on SUNDAY, 16th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector—Will hold Divine worship at the French Church du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The first service will take place on SUNDAY, Sept. 16. The public are invited. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Service ON SABBATH, 16th inst., by Divine permission, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. SCOTT, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—fifth article of our Creed—*Christ Descended into Hell*.

REV. DR. DEEMS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The services begin punctually at 11 o'clock. The seats are free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

FUNERAL SERMON OF REV. ROBERT WALLACE, of Dublin, Ireland, will be preached by Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, D. D., in St. Paul's M. E. Church, New-York, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE HERALD OF THE COMING JUDGE and Saviour will preach in University Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Gathering of Israel to Jerusalem*.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH. (CONGREGATIONAL.) 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, on SUNDAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av. on SUNDAY, Sept. 16, 1866. A circle at 10½ A. M.; a conference at 3 P. M., and a lecture at 7½ P. M. by Rev. T. BENNING.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of 30th-st. and Lexington-av. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Dr. IRVING, will preach.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—THIRD-AV., between 77th and 78th sts. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., will be open for worship on SABBATH, 16th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF Seventeenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st. near 4th-av. Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel-st.—Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, ALFRED W. FRASER, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 286 Henry-st.

REV. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., WILL preach SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., west of 8th-av.; preaching in the lecture room, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. D. M. REEVES, of Alabama.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS,
NO. 498 BROADWAY.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

THIS DAY (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.,
GREAT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.
Upward of
30,000 ENGRAVINGS,

Consisting of French lithographs and engraving, colored and plain, comprising a large collection of studies for artists, schools and designers; figures, landscapes, fruit pieces, views, architecture, animals, ornaments, designs, &c., drawn by some of the great artists, such as Carriere, L. Coignet, J. David, De Rudder, Ferrogio, Massard, Adam, Couturier, &c., &c.

The special attention of the trade, artists and teachers of drawing is called to this sale.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.
(Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, City of New-York.)

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

The ANNUAL TAXES for 1865-1866, upon INCOMES, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are now due and payable before Oct. 15, 1866.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively before the time named will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

• Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

POLITICAL.

PEACE AND REUNION.

OUR COUNTRY, NOW AND FOREVER.

In compliance with the request of the
NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION,
held at Philadelphia the 14th of August, 1866,
THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK
who are in favor of the
MAINTENANCE OF THE CONSTITUTION
and an immediate
RESTORATION OF THE UNION
of the States; who desire to forget the dissensions of the past, and restore peace to a distracted country; and who approve the open, manly and patriotic course of
ANDREW JOHNSON
in opposition to the illegal assumptions and usurpations of a partisan Congress, are requested to assemble in mass meeting, at
UNION-SQUARE,
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17,
the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of commemorating that illustrious event, and of ratifying the proceedings of the
NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION,
as set forth in their Address and Resolutions.

Eminent Speakers from all portions of our entire Union will address the People. Union-square will be brilliantly illuminated. The various National Union Clubs, Johnson Associations and Conservative Organizations, are cordially invited to coöperate in this movement.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Chairman.
JOHN SAVAGE,
HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., } Secretaries.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Treasurer.

TWELFTH WARD—TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATION.

The members of the above Association, and all citizens of the district favorable to the principles of the National Union Convention held at Philadelphia, are requested to meet at the headquarters of the 19th Ward National Union Association, 14th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on MONDAY EVENING next, Sept. 17, at 7 o'clock P. M., to join in procession to attend the mass meeting at Union-square.

CORNELIUS MOORE, President.
J. B. McDONNELL, Secretary.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 15, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67....	121	100	Rutland Mar.	28½
10,000	U. S. 6s, '68 C....	128	100	do	28¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C....	111⅞	100	Quicksilver	52⅝
$18,000	US.6s,5-20s,R.'62	108⅝	200	do	52¾
600	do	108	200	Mar. Min. Co........	12
10,000	US.6s,5-20s, C.'62	111⅝	50	do	11⅞
50,000	do	111⅝	400	Mariposa Pr.	31
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	108⅝	100	do ....2d call	31
142,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	108⅝	25	N. Y. Central.....	107
9,000	U. S.5s,10-40s C..	98⅝	100	do	107⅛
13,400	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.Small	105⅝	1000	do	107⅛
			100	do b60	107⅛
$5,000	do.	106⅛	50	do s30	106⅝
1,100	do.2d S..Small	105⅝	400	do ....2d call	107⅛
60,000	do	106⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅝
3,000	do.	106	100	do s30	122
6,000	do.3d S.Sm'll	105⅝	200	Lehigh & Sus.	4⅛
5,000	do.	106	200	Boston W. P	31⅝
5,000	Ohio 6s, '70	98	1200	Erie R.	72⅞
45,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N..	71⅛	700	do ....2d call	72⅞
4,000	Virginia 6s	69½	100	Erie R. Pr.	75
9,000	do.	69	60	Reading R.	115
17,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	105⅝	2700	do	115⅛
			1000	do s30	114⅞
1,000	Missouri 6s.	77⅞	200	do	115⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue	80⅝	600	do ....2d call	116⅝
			36	N.Y. & N. H.	113
2,000	N. Car. N. Bs...	62⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	111⅛
28,000	O. & M. Cer.	29⅝	100	do	112
7,000	Ohio & M. C. Pf	79	200	do	112⅛
2,000	Erie 1st M.	103⅛	50	do	112½
4,000	Erie 4th M.	96⅛	1500	Mich. S. & N. I ...	83⅝
2,600	Ill. Cen. Bs.	106	50	do	84
2,000	Gt. W.R. 2d M.'79	72	200	do s60	82⅛
5,800	Del., L. & W. 2d.	103⅝	500	Cleve. & Pitts	86⅛
3,000	Mariposa 1st M..	38	200	Chic. & N. W.	35⅝
5	Bank of Commerce.	117	1000	do	35⅝
45	do	118	200	do s10	35⅝
10	Imp. & Trad.B'k...	115	100	Chi. & N. W. P. ...	66⅝
100	Canton Co.	52⅝	500	do	66⅝
130	Del. & Hud. Canal.	158⅛	100	do b15	66⅝
300	Cum. Coal P.	46⅛	200	do	66⅝
300	West. U. Tel.	59	600	Chic. & R. I	109⅛
100	do s30	58⅛	5	Mil.& P.D.C.1st Pr.	100
33	do	58⅝	200	P., F. W. & C.	105⅝
100	do b30	59	500	do	105⅝
100	do s30	58⅝	100	do	105⅝
150	West. U. Tel. Bus. Extension	98	100	Alt.& T. H.	36⅛
			200	Chic. & Alton	106
100	Tel., W. & W.	43⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$230,000	Am. Gold.....	144⅜	800	N. Y. Cen.	107
20,000	do	144⅜	100	do b10	107
15,000	do c	144⅜	300	do c	107
25,000	do c	144⅜	800	Erie Railroad.....	72⅞
40,000	do c	144⅜	600	do s3	72⅞
200	Spruce H. C.....b3	4⅛	200	do b3	72⅞
100	Bos. Water P.....b3	31⅛	100	do b12m	72⅞
100	Quicksilver,....b10	52⅞	100	Cleve. & Pitts	86⅛
200	Mar. Pref.	30⅞	1200	do	86⅛
100	do s3	30⅞	200	do s60	86⅛
100	do b10	31	400	do	86⅛
100	Rutland Marble....	28⅛	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅝
200	West. U. Tel.	58⅞	100	do b3	105⅛
100	do b3	59	100	do s3	115⅛
200	Reading R. b3	115⅛	200	do b10	105⅝
400	M. S. & N. I.	83⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	29⅛	100	Quick. Min......b3	52⅝
30,000	do	29⅜	800	Erie R.	72⅞
10,000	do s15	29⅛	1800	do	72⅞
10,000	do b5	29⅜	600	do b3	73
600	Rutland Marble...	28⅛	2100	do	73
100	do b10	28⅝	200	do b10	73⅛
200	do b3	28⅝	400	do b3	73⅛
100	Cumb. Coal.	46⅛	1200	Reading R.	115⅛
600	Mar. Min.	12	400	Clev. & Pitts R.	86⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	58⅝	800	Clev. & Tol.	116⅛
200	do s3	58½	100	Chi. R. I. & P. .b30	109
1000	Spruce H. C....s30	4	300	Chic. & N. W.....b3	35⅛
500	New-York C.	107⅛	100	do b30	35⅛
500	do.	107	100	do	35⅝
300	M. So. & N. I.	83⅛	400	Chi.& N. W.P.	66⅝
200	do b30	83⅞	100	P., Ft. W.&C.....b3	105⅛
200	do b3	83½	200	do	105⅝
100	do.	83⅝	200	do	105⅛

SATURDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

There was a further decline of ¼ ⅌ cent. in the price of Gold to-day on a dull market, and a very easy supply of the Cash Gold. The sales were 144⅜@144¾ ⅌ cent. Exchange on London, after the steamers of the day had sailed, left off 107 ⅌ cent. for 60 days and 107¾@108 ⅌ cent. for short sight.

The export of Specie for the week is $197,536, of which $148,602 is in Silver bars and Coin. The Gold received into the New-York Treasury Office, for Customs, during the week, is $3,087,000. The Gold paid out of the Office for Interest on the Public Debt is $262,000.

The following official notice from the Treasury Department was made public this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing House Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued; and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent. of each Certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next, interest will cease on the remainder.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

The week closed on a very steady Money market, the rates to the Stock Brokers being 4@5 ⅌ cent., and to the Discount Brokers, on prime short paper, 5@6 ⅌ cent.

The Funds of the United States were ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. higher than on Friday, on the '62s and '65s, and would have been still higher on the '62s but for the decline in Gold. The quotation from London was exceedingly favorable, but this was partially qualified by the difference in Gold in this market.

The Stock Exchange on the Railway speculation was buoyant in the speculative temper of the market, and strong and upward in prices. The Miscellaneous Shares were also generally higher. Among the Railways, the Erie movement takes the lead. There is a goodly promise of real interest and excitement in the stock before the determination of the annual meeting on the 9th October. It is discovered since the closing of the transfers on Thursday that the contest for Directorship has but just commenced. The equities of the election will most assuredly be asserted, if the canvass should become close as between the *bona fide* proprietary and the speculators in Wall street, including Mr. DREW, who mean, if they can, to vote upon borrowed stock, the Certificates of which may have passed, as some of them have already passed, out of their hands, since the closing of transfers, or upon the Stock belonging to the Company, and loaned to or hypothecated with Mr. DREW by the present weak and embarrassed administration of the Company.

The general Railway and Miscellaneous list was firm through the day, and closed as follows at 3:30 in the afternoon:

	Frid.	Satur.		Frid.	Satur.
U. S. 10-40s.......	98⅛	98½	Northwest.........	35	35¾
U. S. 5-20s........	111⅛	110⅝	N. West Pref	66	66⅛
U. S. 7.30s.........	106	106⅛	Rock Island.......	108⅜	108⅝
N. Y. Central...	107	106⅜	Fort Wayne.......	104⅛	105⅛
Erie.............	72⅝	73⅛	Cumb'land Coal.	40⅛	46⅛
Hudson.............	121⅝	121⅛	Quicksilver	52⅛	52⅝
Reading............	115	115⅛	W. U. Telegraph.	59	59
Mich. Southern..	83½	83⅜	Mariposa Pref...	31	30⅝
Illinois Central..	122¼	122	Ohio Certificates	29⅝	29⅜
Pittsburgh........	86	86⅛	American Gold..	145	144⅛
Tennessee 6s.....	71⅛	71⅛	Bills on London.	107	107

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York............	120	Metropolitan..........	125
Merchants	117½	Market................	111
Phœnix................	104	Nassau	118
Tradesmen's..........	140	Shoe and Leather...	111
Butchers & Drovers.	116	Continental...........	102
Merchants' Exch'ge..	111	Commonwealth........	105
Seventh Ward.........	108	Impt'rs. & Traders..	115
State of New York...	108½	Manf. & Merchants..	104
Commerce............	118	Central National.....	112½
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass..	109	First National.......	215½
Ocean.................	103½	Fourth National......	106
Bank of N. America.	110	Ninth National......	113½
Hanover...............	110	Oriental Bank	125
Irving................	103	City Bank............	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883......	95	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.....	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887......	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92½
N. Y.Cen. 7s. '76.........	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext..	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76.....	104	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80
Erie 1st mort., 1876......	103	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880.	96½	Gt. Western 2d M., '83.	72
Buff. N.Y & E.1stM.'77.	95½	Gal. & Chi. ex...........	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869.	103	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort....	100
Hud. R. 7s,2d M., s.f.'85.	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	103
Hud. R. 7s, con. 1867....	100	N. J. Central 1st M......	103
Harlem 1st M.' 69-'72....	103	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	96½
Mich.C.nw,1st M,8s. '82.	111½	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	88
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	74
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M...	93½	Chi. & Al. 1st M........	98½
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868.	96	Chi. & Al. income.......	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M....	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	76
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M....	89½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	81
Chi. & N. W. S. F.......	95	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	84
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds..	88½	Joliet & Chi. 1st m.....	102
Chi. & N. W. 1st M......	86	McGregor West. 1st M.	60
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv........	80		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,122,221 55; including for Customs, $327,000; Gold Notes, $170,060. Payments, $5,887,218 88. Balance, $87,084,843 46.

National Banks of the Northwest—Convention at Chicago.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 12.

The officers and managers of the National Banks of the Northwest assembled in this city to-day. The attendance is quite large, there being delegates present from the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota and Ohio. The meeting was called to order by WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President of the Union National Bank of this city. He said some time since the gentlemen connected with the clearing-house of this city resolved to issue a call for the purpose of assembling the officers and managers of the National Banks of the Northwest, for the purpose of consultation, in order to bring about a uniformity of action in reference to the questions of redemption, taxation and rates of interest; and also to take measures to procure an amendment of the bill introduced in Congress by Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency. Heretofore, he said, the National Banks of the West had had no uniformity of action, and hence the influence they might wield upon the financial legislation of the country was lost. E. L. JONES, Cashier of the Second National Bank of St. Louis, was called to the Chair, and IRA HOLMES, Cashier of the Third National Bank of Chicago, and IRA M. GIFFORD of the First National Bank of Davenport, elected Secretaries. A committee of nine were appointed to bring business before the Convention. WM. A. COOLBAUGH, President of the Chicago National Union Bank, offered the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention representing the National Banks of the Northwest, that the proposed amendment to section 32 of the National Bank law, as reported by the Hon. Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, which requires of the National Banks of the country to redeem their notes in Philadelphia, New-York or Boston, meets our earnest and decided disapprobation. We believe the effect of such an amendment, if substituted for the provision in the law as it now exists concerning redemption, will be to seriously embarrass and impede the commercial and financial interests of the entire West and Southwest, by the forced concentration in Eastern cities of a very large portion of the means of the banks, which the commercial necessities, especially of the West, require to be kept at home. We can see no good reason for ignoring the great commercial centres of the West and Southwest in the manner proposed, and believe the time has come when it is alike our interest and duty to demand a recognition of the financial and commercial importance of our own section of the country. We therefore earnestly remonstrate against the passage of the proposed amendment, and respectfully ask our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to prevent any material alteration of the law concerning redemptions.

Mr. CAMP, from the Committee on Taxation, offered a report, which was passed, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the stock of National Banks, to the extent actually invested in Federal securities, ought not to be taxed by or under State or municipal authority, and that proper action should be taken by this Convention to cooperate with those now making an effort in New-York to have reconsidered the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, allowing indiscriminate taxation under State authority.

Several other resolutions were offered, but not acted upon. A resolution was adopted to form a Western National Bankers' Association, and a Committee is now engaged in making a list of officers.

A preamble and resolution were offered, that

Whereas, Section twenty-nine of the National Currency Act limits the liability of any person, Company or Corporation to one-fourth of the capital stock of said association; and

Whereas, In the amended bill before Congress the same proposition is continued; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that this section, with its amendment, is calculated to work a serious injury to the banks and the commercial interests of the West, and should be repealed.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Money Valuation of the Possessory Right to a Mining Claim—A Writ of Error Will Not be Dismissed on the Ground that Such a Claim, Existing Under Express Territorial and Implied National Sanction, Does Not Relate to a Subject-matter Capable of Being Estimated in Money—Discretionary Orders—Final Judgment.

Erastus Sparrow et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. *Charles L. Strong*.—Error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Nevada. The facts in this case are stated in the following opinion of the Court, delivered by Chief-Justice CHASE:

It was ordered at the last term that the motion to dismiss the writ of error in this case stand over to the present term, in order that the counsel might be heard on the question whether the judgment of the Supreme Court of Nevada, shown in the record, is a final judgment or decision, reviewable here on writ of error, within the meaning of the act of Congress organizing the Territory. This point has now been argued, and I am to state the opinion of the Court on the motion for dismissal.

The grounds on which we were asked to dismiss the writ at the last term were three: First, That the record was not filed in time by the plaintiffs in error. Second, That the interest in controversy was not capable of money valuation; and, therefore, not of value, within the meaning of the statute, of $1,000, the amount necessary to give jurisdiction to this Court; and, Third, That the jurisdiction of this Court, if it ever had any, was taken away by the act admitting the State of Nevada into the Union without any provision saving the jurisdiction vested in this Court by the act organizing the Territory.

The omission relied on as the third ground for dismissal was supplied by the act of Congress of Feb. 27, 1865, which was held valid and effective by this Court (Freeborn *vs.* Smith, 2 Wallace, 160,) at the last term. This ground, therefore, must be regarded as untenable.

The first ground is equally so. The writ of error was regularly sued out on the 14th of August, 1863, returnable at the next term of the Court thereafter, and was duly served; a citation was also issued and served, returnable at the same term; and the writ and citation with the record were returned here and filed, and the cause docketed before the motion to dismiss. It has been repeatedly held that, in such a case, no motion to dismiss, under the rule, can be entertained. (Bingham *vs.* Morris, 7 Cranch, 99; Wood *vs.* Lide, 4 Cranch, 80; Picket's heirs *vs.* Segerwood, 7 Peters, 146; Owings *vs.* Tieman, 10 Peters, 24; Given *vs.* Breedlove, 15 Peters, 284.) Nor do we think that the appeal should be dismissed for the second reason assigned by the defendant in error, namely, that the subject of controversy is not of the jurisdictional value. It is insisted that the matter in dispute is a mining claim; that the land where the mine exists has never been surveyed and brought into market; and that, consequently, there can be no mining right to such land in any person capable of being estimated in money.

It is true that in the case of Lownsdale *vs.* Parish, (21 Howard, 290,) this Court held, that an obstruction to the enjoyment of land, claimed under a law of regulation of a convention in Oregon, held without the sanction of the United States, and during the joint occupation of that country by Great Britain and the United States, was not an injury capable of being so valued as to give jurisdiction to this Court; nor, indeed an injury of which the Courts of the United States could take cognizance at all. But that decision was put distinctly on the ground that Congress, when it came to act on the organization of Oregon, expressly declared that all laws theretofore passed in that territory, making grants of lands, or otherwise affecting or encumbering the titles to lands, should be and were thereby declared null and void. The claim which the Court was asked to protect, was under a law thus declared null and void by the highest legislative authority. It was for this reason that the Court refused to take jurisdiction in Lownsdale *vs.* Parish, and dismissed the appeal.

The writ of error now before us relates to a very different subject of controversy. The territory of which Nevada is a part was acquired by treaty. Rights and titles acquired under ceding Governments remain unimpaired under our Government. We cannot know judicially, therefore, that the right and title in controversy was not so acquired. If it was, it certainly may be capable of being valued in money.

But if this were otherwise, we do know that in the act organizing the Territory of Nevada, there is no clause annulling grants or claims to land, while large legislative powers are conferred by the Territorial Legislature, limited only, as to lands, by the prohibition of interference with the primary disposal of the United States, and of unequal taxation in certain cases. We know, also, that the Territorial Legislature has recognized by statute the validity and binding force of the rules, regulations and customs of the mining districts. (Laws of Nevada Territory, p. 16, sec. 40; and p. 21, secs. 74, 77.) And we cannot shut our eyes to the public history, which informs us that under this legislation, and not only without interference by the National Government, but under its implied sanction, vast mining interests have grown up, employing many millions of capital, and contributing largely to the prosperity and improvement of the whole country.

We cannot dismiss this writ of error, therefore, on the ground that a controversy concerning the possessory right to a mining claim existing under the express sanction of Territorial Legislature, and the implied sanction of the National Government, does not relate to a subject-matter capable of being valued in money.

As the questions, thus far considered, were argued at the last term, the motion would have been then disposed of had not doubts been excited by an inspection of the record, upon the point for the argument of which the motion was ordered to stand over. That point will now be determined.

On looking into the record we find that on the 22d of May, 1862, a judgment, in the nature of a judgment in ejectment, was regularly rendered by the District Court for the First District of Nevada Territory, upon a verdict in favor of the defendants in that action, now defendants in error here.

Subsequently a motion for new trial was made. A statement embodying all the evidence was drawn up and agreed to by counsel, and upon this statement and some affidavits tending to show surprise on the trial and new evidence discovered after trial, the motion was argued before the District Court. It was overruled, and from the overruling order an appeal was taken on the 15th of November, 1862, to the Supreme Court of the Territory, under an act of the Territorial Legislature authorizing such appeals.

On the 16th of March, 1863, the Supreme Court gave judgment in the cause as follows: "An appeal from the District Court of the First Judicial District, in and for Storey County: Now on this day, this cause being called, and having been argued and submitted and taken under advisement by the Court, and all and singular the law and the premises being by the Court here seen and fully considered, the opinion of the Court herein is delivered by Turner, C. J., Mott, J., concurring, to the effect that the judgment below be affirmed; wherefore it is now ordered, considered and adjudged by the Court here, that the judgment and decree of the District Court for the First Judicial District in and for Storey County, be, and the same is affirmed with costs."

It is insisted that this judgment is merely an affirmance of the order of the District Court overruling the motion for a new trial. If this be so, the judgment itself is in substance and effect nothing more; and it is settled (Doswell *vs.* De la Lanza, 20 Howard, 29; Henderson *vs.* Moore, 5 Cranch, 12; Maine Insurance Company *vs.* Hodgson, 6 Cranch, 206; Poor *vs.* Gratz, 4 Wheaton, 220,) that this Court will not review such an order. The granting or refusing of new trials is a matter of discretion, with the exercise of which, by the Court below, this Court will not interfere. The circumstance that the discretion was exercised under a peculiar statute by an appellate Court, and on appeal, cannot withdraw the case from the operation of the principles which control this Court.

But the majority of the Court do not feel at liberty to disregard the plain import of the terms of the judgment rendered by the Supreme Court of the Territory. It does not purport to be an order or judgment affirming an order overruling a motion for new trial, but a judgment affirming the judgment or decree of the District Court, and the only record is the judgment for the defendants in the action of ejectment.

If this view be correct, the judgment of the Supreme Court is one to review which, a writ of error may be prosecuted. And the record shows that the writ has been regularly sued out and returned. This Court, therefore, has jurisdiction, and it has been repeatedly held (Minor *vs.* Tillotson, 1 Howard, 288; Hecker *vs.* Fowler, 1 Black, 95,) in similar cases, that on a motion to dismiss, the Court will look to the regularity of the writ, and the fact of jurisdiction. Other questions must in general, await final hearing.

It follows that the motion to dismiss must be overruled.

Where an Indictment in the Circuit Court, is, on Motion of the District Attorney, Certified to the District Court, and again on his Motion Certified Back to the Circuit Court, the Latter Court has Jurisdiction—Enrolment not a Service Relating to the Draft.

The United States, Plaintiffs, vs. *Susan Murphy et al.*—On certificate of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin.

The defendants in this case were indicted for assaulting an officer engaged in making an enrollment of men liable to military duty. The case on the merits is the same as that of the United States *vs.* George Y. Scott, recently reported in the TIMES; but other questions are certified up that were not raised in that case. By the Court, Mr. Justice MILLER delivering the opinion:

The defendants were indicted in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, and, on motion of the District Attorney, the case was certified to the District Court. In that Court it was, on his motion, certified back into the Circuit Court.

The Judges of the Circuit divided on opinion on the question, whether under these circumstances that Court had jurisdiction of the cause.

We are of opinion that it had.

The act of August 8, 1846, (9 United States Statutes, 72,) which authorizes the transfer of criminal causes from either Court to the other, on motion of the District-Attorney says that "the Court to which such remission is made, shall, after the order of remission is filed therein, act and proceed in the case as if the indictment and all the other proceedings in the same had been originated in said Court." We see no reason in the nature of the transaction, nor in the language of the statute, why a case brought into the District Court by an order of this kind should not be sent back under proper circumstances. The order can only be made on the motion of the District-Attorney, or whenever in the opinion of the District Court difficult and important questions of law are involved in the case. There is, therefore, no danger of collision between the Courts on account of such orders; and as they tend to the dispatch of business, and to sound decisions on legal propositions, there is no reason for limiting the rule further than the language of the statute requires.

The defendants are indicted for assaulting an officer while engaged "in making an enrollment of men subject to do military duty." This language describes with entire accuracy the offence provided for by the 12th section of the act of Feb. 24, 1864. [Statutes at Large, 8.] But the indictment was found July 10, 1863, before that act was passed. It was found under the 25th section of the act of March 3, 1863, on the supposition that making an enrollment was a service relating to the draft; and the Judges divided on the question whether this was so, within the meaning of the last-mentioned act.

If Congress had not passed the amendatory act of February 24, 1864, it might very well have been claimed that making an enrollment of persons liable to draft was a service relating to the draft; for being a necessary preliminary to putting the draft in force, it bears a very close relation to it. We have, however, held, in the case of the United States *vs.* Scott, just decided, upon a comparison of the 25th section of the act of 1863, with the twelfth section of the act of 1864, that the one is limited to the prevention of resistance to the draft, and the other to prevent resistance to the enrollment. Comparing the two acts together, the latter one must be held to be a legislative construction of the first, by which a service in relation to the enrollment cannot be held to be a service in relation to the draft.

The first of the questions certified to us must be answered in the affirmative, and the second in the negative.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE LARCENY OF A HAM.

James Hughes and James Finnell, boys, were charged with larceny of a ham from a stall in Washington Market. The complainant was Lorenzo Stringham, private watchman of Washington Market. Of the larceny he knew nothing. He said a policeman called on him and asked him to see if anything had been stolen from the market. He examined stock and found he was short a ham; that was, in a measure his property, as goods stolen when in his charge he had to make good. He saw the ham alleged to have been stolen but, of course, could not identify it.

Officer Ahearn, on being sworn, said he saw the two prisoners come out of the market with the two other boys that had escaped. One of the prisoners had a ham, and when he arrested them he took them to the Station-house, when he was told to hunt up an owner. He went back to the market and found the watchman, who, on looking over the stock, said a ham was missing. The defendants were found guilty, and remanded to make inquiry into their character.

STOLEN PROPERTY RETURNED BY THE THIEF.

Rory Denham was charged with the larceny of a $3 50 stove from the front of the store of Mathias Abbott, No. 137 Eighth-avenue. Mr. Abbott knew nothing, whatever, of the larceny, except what had been told him. The stove was taken in the morning from his store; in the afternoon the prisoner came back with the stove, and left it where he had taken it from. Complainant could not say that the prisoner had heard that he was charged with larceny. All that he could swear to was, that a stove was stolen, and that the prisoner restored it, and he had him arrested on the charge of larceny. On these facts being presented, a verdict of acquittal was rendered.

RATHER DOUBTFUL CHARGE TO MAKE.

The wife of Mr. Henry Bockhamer, when lying at the point of death told her sister, Meta Brown, who waited on her in her last hours, that if she died she would like her to have all her clothes. She did die, but before death the defendant, complainant was informed, took a muff and three chemises from the bureau. The evidence in this case was as follows:

Q.—Who took these things? A.—My wife's sister.

Q.—Is she present? A.—No; she died the 20th of August; they were taken before she died.

Q.—Do you know whether your wife gave them to her before she died? A.—I have a witness that saw her take them out of the drawer.

Q. Did your wife ever say anything previous to her death about her clothing? A.—She told me if she died I was to give her clothing to her sister (prisoner).

Q. Do you know that she gave this property to her sister to be returned if she lived, but to be kept if she died? A. I don't.

Acquitted.

A FORGIVING WOMAN.

Anna Bailey was charged with the larceny of a watch, the property of Sarah Gallagher, of No. 490 Sixth-avenue. The watch was valued at $16, and complainant said if the prisoner would only tell her where it was, even if $12 had been got on it, she would not press the charge. But she would not give her any satisfaction. When asked for the watch after her arrest, she said she could not tell whether she had pledged the watch for a dollar in the pawn-shop, or a drink in the liquor-shop. The evidence was that prisoner visited complainant, and that they were intimately acquainted. On the day in question Mrs. Gallagher missed the watch, and she said, "Miss Bailey, you've got my watch; you'd better give it back." Miss Bailey handed back the watch, and said it was only a joke. Mrs. Gallagher thinking it only a joke, accepted the apology, never supposing, as she said, for a moment, that her friend was a thief. In about ten minutes afterwards the watch was again missing, and Miss Bailey was taxed with the larceny. She returned the watch, with a laugh, remarking, "How aisy it is to sthale, Mrs. Gallagher, if ye want!" Ten minutes after Miss Bailey took her departure, and, to Mrs. Gallagher's astonishment, the watch had accompanied her. Complainant accounted for being three times robbed of the same article, on the ground that she thought all along that the thing was a joke. Defendant was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.

Mr. Edward Lane keeps a livery-stable at No. 62 East Fourteenth-street. He received some money in the course of the day, and one bill in particular was peculiarly marked. When the money was paid, Mr. Lane's partner was by and examined this bill particularly, as there was something remarkable about it. Mr. Lane slept in the office, and Peter Conner tended a team in the stable for some gentlemen. In the night time somebody entered the office where Mr. Lane lay asleep, and took all the money that was in the pocket-book, but left the book behind. Next day the defendant entered a lager-bier saloon next door, and had a drink, and in payment therefor tendered this peculiar bill, in the presence of Mr. McMann, Mr. Lane's partner. He recognized it in a moment, and had Conner arrested, who failed to show how it came in his possession. Under these circumstances he was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A WAIF.

Mary A. Burkley, a girl who claimed to be a stranger in the City, and only 14 years of age, denied stealing $7 from the vest pocket of Henry Smith. From appearances, one would judge Mary to be at least 25 years of age, and six months of temperance would hardly take all the liquor out of her. She was evidently an old repeater, and by pleading tender years, despite appearances, she expected judgment would be suspended. She was mistaken. The transaction, according to the evidence, was creditable to neither side. Smith went to a house of bad repute with this woman, was robbed, as he might have expected, but she, instead of having judgment suspended by putting in this plea of youth, was sent to the House of Refuge for a year.

A CURIOUS ASSAULT.

John Burns, liquor dealer, his son aged about 12, and Terence Hargrave, were charged with committing a violent assault on Bartholomew Fox. The testimony for the prosecution was that Fox deposited $80 with Burns for safe-keeping, and that when he called to get it Mr. Burns denied receiving it. He left, and afterward was sent for, when he was set upon and beaten. The defence was, that when Fox came back Hargrave said, "What have you said about my wife?" Then they got a hold of each other, and Hargrave was thrown against a barrel. Fox was taken off Hargrave, and after this "bout" Fox declared he was no fighting man, but immediately afterward he hit Hargrave in the face and knocked him down. Mr. Burns and his son only stopped the fight, and Fox when he got up, being afraid that he would get badly beaten, rushed out of the door, closed it with a terrible slam, and in the excitement took the nob of the door with him. Hargrave was found guilty and fined $10, Burns senior and junior were acquitted.

BOILING SWILL.

Ann Brennan was charged with boiling swill in a kettle in front of her premises in Fifty-first-street, between the Sixth and Seventh-avenues, by Officer Lockwood, of the Sanitary squad. A motion to dismiss was made on the ground that the complaint alleges nothing except that the witness made an arrest for a certain crime—a violation of a certain section of the Health law. The offence, counsel held, had not been specified. [illegible] examination [illegible] that defendant had a large kettle filled with swill, bones, beef, garbage and maggots, enough to fill two barrels, boiling in front of her door. She was found guilty and fined $25.

James O'Keefe, residing close by, was also found guilty of the same offence and fined $25.

THE HUSBAND RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WIFE'S ACTS.

Andrew Bowman lives at No. 25 Hudson-street. He pretends to work at cigar-making twelve out of the twenty-four hours. The prosecution claimed that it was a disorderly house; the defence did not deny that improper females lived there, indeed they admitted that Mr. Bowman was as much annoyed by the girls as were the neighbors. The defence was that Mrs. Bowman had leased the house. This they proved by the landlord. The defence claimed that the husband could not control the wife's business, although he might live with her, and she, being the lessee, was responsible for her acts, not the husband. The Court ruled otherwise. They found Bowman guilty, fined him $50, and gave him six months in the Penitentiary.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 15.

By Justice Sutherland.

John J. Speers *vs.* John Garretson, &c.; order granted confirming report of Master in Chancery. In the matter of the application of Chas. A. Nichols for an order directing that a trust be vacated; report of referee confirmed and order granted.

By Judge Davis.

The Washington Medallion Pen Company *vs.* Eberhard Faber *et al.*; permanent injunction granted and reference ordered to Edwin P. Cowles, Esq., to compute the plaintiff's damages.

Business in the Surrogate's Court.

WILLS ADMITTED.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wm. McCoy, John A. Palfin, Terence O'Malley, Elizabeth Nelson, Wm. Kathy, James Wilson, Rachel Stetzriede, Benjamin T. Dawson, Mary W. Groves, Elizabeth W. Perkins, Rebecca Phillips, Peter Wrest, Mary Kiernan.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration have within the past week been granted to the following persons: Francis Baylon, John D. Rowland, Alexander Kertz, Louis Hultze, Wm. Dunn, H. C. Wright, Ellen Gleason, A. Herzfield, John Murray, John Wyath, John Spies, Edward Harmigon, James O'Hearne, Jacob Schneider, Ephraim Golden, Matilda Foster, Peter Hannigan, Cornelius H. Whittaker, Hary Stack, Patrick Kerrigan, Henrietta Mott, Chas. Kerrigan, Wm. Rigensburg, James H. Anderson.

GUARDIANSHIP.

Guardians have been appointed as follows: John W. McGuire for Elizabeth, John and Thomas Donohue; Jacob Hanck for Frederika Hak; Patrick Baylan for Terence and Catharine Baylan; Benjamin T. Phillips for Thomas B. and Thomas W., Jane M. and Janson H. Phillips; Patrick Gleeson for Edward Gleeson; Philipena Schiender for Annie Sehiender, Emma Louisa and Mary Schiender; Charles Armsburster for Elizabeth, John, Mary and Conrad Jordan; John Fitzgerald for William Stack; Margaret Purcell for Catharine, Mary, James and Elizabeth P. Purcell.

POLICE TRIALS.

Complaints Against Officers—Clubbing Prisoners—Excessive Vigilance.

Before Commissioners Bergen, Acton and Manierre.

MINOR CASES.

A large number of policemen were tried on Wednesday for minor offences, being off post, failing to walk their beats, absence from roll calls, &c. The first of these offences is the rock on which a majority of officers split. At least twenty were charged with being away from the district placed under their especial guardianship, and nearly one-half of these were found in liquor shops. One had gone for a drink of milk, another for some matches, others to ascertain the time of night, but not one of them to get a drink! The amount of teetotalism exhibited by these officers who are found in rum-shops, is something surprising, and one cannot but be astonished at the pertinacity they display in haunting such horrible places. No matter how strong the suspicion that they have been drinking may be, nor how convincing the circumstantial evidence against them, each and every one appears on trial with a most plausible story. This is carried too far, and the Commissioners are getting tired of it. Policemen are now receiving $1,200 a year, and the Commissioners are determined that this liberal pay shall insure good men to the Department. They have become more rigid in their investigation and requirements than they formerly were, and policemen need to be careful how they are brought before them. Policemen are to the City what sentinels are to an army—they are supposed to be always at their posts, wakeful and vigilant, that the great army of citizens may repose quietly, without fear of being disturbed by the public enemy—the violators of the law. For doing this duty they are liberally paid by the citizens, and the Commissioners are determined to hold them up to their work. There are plenty of good men who can be obtained for $1,200 a year; and those now in the Department who attempt to shirk work and "beat the roundsmen," will soon find their places filled by better men. This trifling away their time in liquor saloons will not be tolerated, no matter what may be the excuse offered.

"A SQUARE CATCH."

Officer ROACH preferred charges against Sergt. LOONIE and Officers JOYCE and KENNEDY, of the Fifth Precinct, for being off post and sitting on the steps of a house of ill-fame. It appeared that about 1 o'clock in the morning, on the 28th of August, Officer ROACH was himself off post in the adjoining precinct, and seeing the other officers, sought to slip by them without being recognized. In this he failed, for on getting back to his post he found the sergeant waiting for him. The sergeant put charges against ROACH on which he was tried. ROACH then made a flank movement and put charges against the sergeant and the other two officers. ROACH in his evidence swore positive to seeing the three on the steps referred to, and admitted being off post himself. He thought it was "a square catch" on both sides, and that if charges were preferred in one case they should be in the other. His story was entirely unsupported, while the sergeant and his co-defendants brought several witnesses to contradict it. Other witnesses being required the case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

LAGER-BEER FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Capt. MILLS preferred charges against Officers REYNOLDS, of the Eighth Precinct, and WALKINSHAW, of the Twenty-fifth. The Captain testified that he saw the two officers conversing in the street, and saw WALKINSHAW go into a saloon and procure a glass of lager and bring it out to REYNOLDS, who drank it. The Captain then appeared to the officers, took the glass from WALKINSHAW, and left the two gentlemen dumbfoundered. REYNOLDS was on duty at the time, but his friend was in citizen's clothes. REYNOLDS was able to show by Dr. KENNEDY that he had been advised to drink lager for dyspepsia. Mr. ACTON thought he should take his medicine at home, and not while on post. REYNOLDS will get off easy, but WALKINSHAW who procured the beverage for his friend will probably suffer.

A DISGUSTING OFFICER.

PATRICK ROURKE was charged with fighting in the Station-house and behaving in a most disgusting manner. There was no evidence taken in regard to the fighting, the testimony on the other point being sufficient to read the officer out of all decent society. His old comrades will not be troubled with his presence about the Station-house any more.

RUSH OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

EDWARD STONE was charged with being intoxicated in the Station-house. The Sergeant in charge testified to the intoxication of the officer, and another officer corroborated his statement. STONE made the matter worse by saying that he was not drunk, but was subject to a rush of blood to the head, which at times caused him to stagger and occasionally to fall down. Mr. ACTON thought if he was suffering from a complaint of this kind, he was not to be trusted as a policeman.

CLUBBING A PRISONER.

Capt. HADDEN complained that Officers BURDETT and TRAVERSE clubbed a drunken man in the Station-house. The Captain testified that the two officers brought a drunken man to the Station-house with whom they were quarreling. A complaint was made against the man for drunkenness, and the doorman was called to take him down to the cell, but the man refused to go. Thereupon both the officers struck him on the head with their clubs, notwithstanding the fact that three or four officers were present to render any assistance that might be needed. The officers showed that the man had been very unruly in the street, but the Commissioners could not see how that entitled them to club him after he was in their power.

TOO VIGOROUS.

Mr. JAMES M. SCHAFFER, Superintendent of the Five-Points Mission, preferred a complaint against Officer JAMES HALSEY for assault. Mr. SCHAFFER testifies that on Tuesday last a drunken man threw a stone through the windows at the Mission, and he caused the officer to arrest the man. While this was being done the witness to the transaction, a woman, disappeared. Mr. SCHAFFER wanted to go and find her, but the officer insisted on his going to the Station-house and preferring a charge against the prisoner. This Mr. SCHAFFER declined doing without his witness, whereupon the officer seized him roughly and attempted to drag him along. Mr. S. procured assistance and succeeded in sending the officer away empty-handed. Feeling greatly indignant at such treatment he preferred the charge of assault, and the officer will doubtless be taught better manners.

CHARCOAL VS. CLUBS.

Mr. CHARLES CLARK is the driver of a charcoal wagon. He testified that Officer ALEXANDER clubbed him without cause. The evidence shows that a few days since Mr. CLARK, being intoxicated, halted his immense charcoal wagon in Rivington-street, completely obstructing that thoroughfare, while he went into a lager-bier saloon, to take in more fluids. The street being thus blockaded, Officer ALEXANDER directed CLARK to take his wagon out of the way, and CLARK drove furiously up the Bowery, returning to the old place in Rivington-street again, and again obstructing the passage. The officer then concluded to drive the man and wagon to the Station-house, but the obstreperous CLARK refused to let him do so, and in the wrangle which ensued Mr. CLARK was clubbed on the head and hands. The Commissioners seemed to think that he only got his deserts. Mr. CLARK appears to be an industrious man, but whisky and clubs certainly had the best of him on that occasion.

WANTED TO KNOW HIS RIGHTS.

Mr. HENRY HARRINGTON, a good-looking and unquestionably respectable resident of the Tenth Ward, complained that he was arrested and taken to the Station-house [illegible], by Officer McPHAIL. [illegible] which agreed [illegible] with the officer's, was to the effect that he was standing on a corner talking with a friend, in the evening, when the officer very courteously asked him to "move on." The gentleman did not do it, and as the officer came round on his beat again, he again asked him to leave the corner. Mr. HARRINGTON questioned the officer's authority to interfere with quiet citizens, and some angry words followed, ending in the gentleman's being taken to the Station-house. He was immediately recognized as a respectable citizen and released. He felt so much aggrieved, however, that he brought charges against the officer. At the trial Mr. HARRISON did not want to see the officer punished, but he was anxious to know what were the rights of an American citizen, and by what authority he was prevented from talking to his friends in the street. Mr. ACTON explained to him—and every citizen should bear the fact in mind—that there are certain corners in the City where loafers, pickpockets, prostitutes, burglars and gamblers congregate to concoct their nefarious schemes and to insult or assault honest citizens. That in order to keep these parties from so meeting, it is necessary to keep all persons "moving on" away from such localities. The officers are instructed to do this in a gentlemanly manner, and all good citizens, who are lovers of peace and good order, should comply with this request. If they stand upon their dignity, and claim their rights as American citizens, a burglar may do the same, and at the same time take an impression of a lock, or a pickpocket, who will cut out the pocket of the next man who passes. It is for the safety of honest people that persons are driven away from such localities, and Mr. HARRINGTON admitted that it would have been a better part for him to have responded to the first gentlemanly request of the officer. In the abstract, of course, an officer has no right to interfere with either an honest man or a thief in the street, so long as he behaves himself, but it is not much to ask that respectable persons should not, by their conduct, encourage the public assembling of rogues. Mr. HARRINGTON acknowledged the force of the remarks, but his dignity had been wounded, and he was not entirely satisfied on taking his departure.

"MOVE ON," AGAIN.

ANDREW CLARKSON complained of arrest and rough treatment at the hands of Officer LOCKLAND, because, as in the previous case, he refused to "move on," when told. In this case the officer showed that the complainant had been drinking, and that a lady had complained to him that the gentleman had been following her through Thirtieth-street. The circumstance occurred at 2 o'clock in the morning, the lady being on her way home, having just arrived by a New-Jersey train. When in Thirtieth-street she had been annoyed by the complainant walking beside and addressing her. She asked the officer for protection, and he directed CLARKSON to go home, and finally concluded the quarrel which followed by taking him to the Station-house. LOCKLAND will speedily get promoted if he continues to do so well.

RATHER MIXED.

At the last trial day Officer THEODORE HALL was charged with having stolen a pocket-book from Miss MARGARET GILL, a passenger on a Staten Island ferry-boat. The case was concluded yesterday, but the evidence is "mixed." It appears that the officer, in company with a young lady, was taking a ride to Staten Island a few Sundays ago, and that Miss GILL was on the same boat with a lady friend. On the trip Miss GILL lost her pocket-book. A disinterested and very positive witness, in the person of a very absurdly-behaved young Irishman, testified that he saw the lady drop her pocket-book on the cabin floor, and that the lady with the officer pushed it toward that person with her foot, and he immediately seized upon it, took out the $22 which was inside, and threw the wallet out of the window. On arriving at the end of the trip Miss GILL caused the arrest of the officer, but made no complaint against him, and he was discharged. Subsequently LARKINS found her and told her his story, whereupon she made complaint before the Commissioners, he being the only witness. The witness told a most positive story, but failed to give any account of himself, and all efforts to find out anything about him proved futile, owing to his misleading the officers sent to make the inquiries. The lady who was with the officer, a modest, intelligent girl, contradicted the statement entirely, and the officer produced abundant evidence of good character. The case was concluded, and a decision will be rendered at the next meeting of the Board.

MATRIMONIAL DIFFICULTY.

Mr. WILLIAM PALMER, of No. 588 Eighth-avenue, has had considerable trouble with his wife, a woman who spends more time on Blackwell's Island than respectable persons usually do, and obtained a divorce from her. A few days since she came to his house intoxicated, and commenced abusing him. He attempted by smooth words to decoy her to the Station-house, where he might send her again to the Island. On his way he encountered Officer McCORMACK, and called upon him to take charge of his semi spouse. The officer declined, and the woman got away, and is still at large to the annoyance of her brevet husband. Mr. PALMER preferred charges against Officer McCORMACK for not taking ex-Mrs. P. into custody. The officer showed that at the time he was called upon to do so he was on his way to Court with another prisoner, and that the maxim of the Police Department is that "a prisoner in hand is worth two dodging around the corner." Upon learning this fact Mr. PALMER begged the officer's pardon for having preferred the complaint, and the Commissioners for having taken up their time in listening to it.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31. 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22..	Peter Gosline........	....	$50	10
Aug. 22..	S. D. Carroll, Agent..	....	50	10
Aug. 22..	Hannah Frankfield..	....	50	10
Aug. 22..	P. M. Hawkins........	....	25	5
Aug. 22..	W. H. Potter........	....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Theo. Rogers........	....	40	8
Aug. 22..	Amos Robbins........	....	250	50
Aug. 22..	P. P. Shaw........	....	25	5
Nov. 13..	S. D. Carroll, Agent.	....	50	10
Nov. 13..	C. G. Clark........	....	250	50
Nov. 13..	J. N. Scott........	....	50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20..	Jno. Alexander........	....	25	5
Feb. 20..	Wm. Duer........	....	100	20
Feb. 20..	S. D. Carroll, Agent..	....	50	10
Feb. 20..	Wm. H. Potter........	....	100	20
Feb. 20..	Maxwell & Co........	....	25	5
Feb. 20..	Abrm. Storms........	....	50	10
Feb. 20..	J. N. Scott........	....	50	10
May 23..	A. L. Anderson........	....	125	25
May 23..	J. S. Hull........	....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Arethusa Hak........	....	25	5
Aug. 22..	Rd. Jenkins........	....	25	5
Aug. 22..	A. Mygatt........	....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Margt. Schoonmaker	....	150	30
Nov. 12..	E. O'Neill........	....	25	5
Nov. 12..	W. H. Potter........	....	100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20..	J. B. Krug........	....	125	25
May 22..	Maria H. Williams...	....	20	4
Aug. 20..	Wm. C. Egleston......	....	75	15
Aug. 20..	E. J. King........	....	50	10
Aug. 20..	Joseph H. King........	....	50	10
Aug. 20..	Wm. H. Norris........	....	125	25
Aug. 20..	Mary Whitehouse.....	....	5	1
Nov. 11..	Rd. Jenkins........	....	25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17..	Edward P. Clark........	....	25	5
May 19..	Edward P. Clark........	....	25	5
May 19..	Lockwood & Norris....	....	250	50
May 19..	H. J. Wolcott........	....	25	5
Aug. 17..	W. H. Marston & Co..	....	25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF WESTLAKE & HOFFMIRE is hereby dissolved. The interest of said Westlake ceased on the 3d inst. All debts due said firm, and all debts due by said firm, will be settled by WM. HOFFMIRE.

MILLINERY.

MME. HARTLEY,

No. 909 BROADWAY,

Begs to announce her return from Europe, and invites the attention of Southern and Western buyers to her latest and most elegant styles of

PARIS BONNETS.

R. THOMPSON & CO., NO. 447 BROADWAY, will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, their stock of French Bonnets, and their own manufacture, copied from the latest Paris styles. The trade is invited to call and examine.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 25, 1866.

A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS, OF which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn, on the 5th of September next, for the examination of volunteer officers who have served not less than two years in the navy for admission into the regular service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

JOS. M. BAUMER WILL PAY THE HIGHEST price for OLD PAINT BRUSHES (stumps.) No. 410 9th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

£200,000 OR $1,000,000
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE, LAND GRANT, SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York,
£200 STERLING EACH, DUE JAN. 1, 1900.
Interest 7 per cent, free of Government tax.
Coupons due January and July all payable in gold, at the City Bank, in London. Coupons payable in gold at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, at the option of the holder.

This road, extending from St. Paul, on the Mississippi, and Hudson, on Lake St. Croix, (a branch of the Mississippi,) to Superior and Bayfield, the two important points on Lake Superior; Superior being about the same distance from Buffalo, by water, that Chicago is; and Bayfield about the same distance from Buffalo that Milwaukee is,—makes this Line for an outlet of the products of Northwestern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and portions of Iowa, *via* Lake Superior, an important one,—as it saves Minnesota nearly three hundred miles, and the other States mentioned an average of about two hundred miles in transportation, and a saving of nearly one-fifth of the value of their products in freight. It is believed that the earnings of the road will prove largely remunerative, independent of the land grant of 6,400 acres, or ten square miles per mile of road, given by Congress. The Chief Engineer's estimate of the net earnings, when the road is finished to the Lake, is over a million and a quarter per annum.

The Company has made a mortgage to secure the payment of £1,300,000, First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund, Seven per Cent. Bonds of £200 sterling each, free of Government tax; principal due Jan. 1, 1900; interest coupons due January and July in each year—both payable at the City Bank of London, in gold, or at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, in gold coin, at the option of the holder. The bonds are deliverable to bearer, or they can be registered on the books of the Company.

The legislation has been examined by Samuel J. Tilden & Andrew H. Green, and Messrs. Emmons & Van Dyke, of Milwaukee, and approved of, and their certificates are attached to the legislation set forth in the Company's pamphlet. The trust deed or mortgage and bonds were prepared by Samuel J. Tilden & Andrew H. Green. One million dollars of these bonds are now offered for sale, and every precaution has been taken to render the principal and interest secure to the bondholders, to wit.:

First—The mortgage covers the roadbed, equipment, lands amounting to 1,504,000 acres, granted by the Government, city property, and all property now owned by the Company, or that may hereafter be acquired by them.

Second—By an arrangement with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, whereby they indorse these bonds, promising to pay them at maturity.

Third—By another arrangement with said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, whereby they agree to pay the three coupons falling due, pending the construction of the unfinished portion of the road to the lake.

Fourth—The proceeds of sales of lands are paid into the Trustee's hands, on account of the interest and principal of these bonds.

Fifth—William H. Swift, Samuel J. Tilden and Andrew H. Green, will act as Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders, and the avails of the Bonds sold are to be paid to them in trust, to be by them disbursed, upon such vouchers as they may deem sufficient and satisfactory, for work done and materials furnished in and about the construction and equipment of the Road, and for such other expenses of the Company as the said Trustees may deem proper to be paid.

Thus making the bond a desirable one in every particular.

The following extract is from a recent report made by Jno. C. Campbell, Esq., Chief Engineer:

"I would respectfully urge upon the Company the desirableness of completing forty miles of road from Hudson northward, and equipping the same for business. This length of road completed will extend ten miles into the timber, giving great value to our lands, now much sought for, and enable us to cut and bring to the lake a portion of the timber with which these lands are covered. Good pine logs are to-day worth $18 per M. B. M., in Lake St. Croix, and if our road to-day was completed and fully equipped for forty miles, I do not think I exaggerate in saying that we could earn $1,000 per day net in carrying out our lumber, together with the local business to be done upon this portion of the road.

$800,000 will complete and equip the first forty miles, much of this part of the line being already graded.

I am satisfied by further examination, that the estimate of earnings for the road, when completed through to the lake, made by me in February last, will be fully realized. The wheat crop of Minnesota for this year is estimated at 16,000,000 bushels."

Drafts on New-York current funds or Government obligations (the highest price will be allowed for the latter) may be sent to us at our expense, when the bonds will be sent by express, free of charge, to the purchaser.

It is the intention to place the securities of this Company upon the Brokers Board as soon as 40 miles of road are ready for operation.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

OFFICE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 3, 1866.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held in this city, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stockholders are particularly requested to be represented either in person or by proxy. Proxies must be furnished with proper revenue stamps for each signature, and handed to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company on or before Oct. 1 next.

J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
J. V. H. ALLEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

FORM OF PROXY.

Know all men by these presents, that ——, the subscriber, being Stockholder in the National Express and Transportation Company, do hereby constitute and appoint —— true and lawful attorney and proxy, to represent —— in all general meetings of the Stockholders of said Company, held within six months from and after the date hereof, when —— not personally present or represented by some other proxy, with full power and authority at such general meetings, to give such vote or votes, and to do such other act or acts, as —— could give or do, as a member of the said meetings, if —— personally present; and —— do hereby ratify and confirm whatever vote or votes, act or acts, —— said attorney may lawfully give or do for —— in pursuance of the authority hereby conferred upon him.

WITNESS —— hand and seal this —— day of ——, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Test: [SEAL.] [STAMP.]

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of September instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 26th of September.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 233, 344, 127, 195, 402, 71, 544, 572, 339, 187, 130, 311, 212, 276, 312, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,) Aug. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York and Fishkill Iron Company, will be held at their Office, No. 166 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1866, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

COAL.

COAL.—$7 BEST QUALITY NUT; STOVE AND egg $8. HENRY ASHFIELD, corner of Orchard and Stanton.

DRY GOODS.

SMILLIE & CO.,
763 BROADWAY,
(Between 8th and 9th sts.,)

Beg leave to inform the ladies of New-York and vicinity that they have just received their
NEW FALL GOODS,
and will be prepared to offer them for sale on
MONDAY, 17TH INST.,
comprising
300 pieces PLAIN COLORED EMPRESS CLOTHS,
all new shades for the season.
150 pieces WOOL EPANGLINES.
100 pieces SILK VELVOURS.
100 pieces SILK POPLINS,
all new shades for the season.
TARTAN PLAID POPLINS,
all wool.
TARTAN SILK POPLINS.
300 pieces STRIPE POPLINS,
all wool—$1 per yard.
PLAIN AND CORDED ALPACAS,
all shades,
and a great variety of other novelties too numerous to mention.

SILKS.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
STRIPE COLORED SILKS,
FIGURED SILKS.
OMBRE STRIPE MOIRES—entirely new,
CHECK MOIRES,
PLAIN COLORED MOIRES.
All the most popular makes of
BLACK SILKS,
from $1 25 to $7 50 per yard.
Also—RICH LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS, for Dresses and Mantillas.

We beg leave to call particular attention to our
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
which will be found replete with all the
NOVELTIES
for the coming Season.

N. B.—Ladies will please take notice that all our large offering of
FALL GOODS
are of this Season's importation and manufacture.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.
NEW IMPORTATION FOR DRESSES.
MONDAY, Sept. 17, opening of goods for Fall, the largest assortment in this City of FANCY POPLINS, PLAIDED FRENCH POPLINS, bright colors, and a variety of Paris designs.

POPULAR TRADE.

BRIGHT PLAIDED POPLIN, all wool, double width at $1.

PLAIN COLORS ROYAL REPS double widths, at 75c.—worth $1 25.

FANCY POPLINS, double width, at 75c.—worth $1.

PLAIN COLORED VELOURS, silk and wool, at $1 25—worth $2.

Full assortment of BLACK MOURNING GOODS, COLORED ALPACA, REPS, OTTOMAN, VELOURS and POPLINS.

Also CLOTH for CLOAKING just received.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

OPENING OF FALL IMPORTATIONS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at Retail on MONDAY, Sept. 17,
a large assortment of
RICH SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS in great variety,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS from low to superfine quality,
CLOAKS in Velvet and Cloth, newest designs.
All will be offered at the lowest market prices.
ALSO,
150 pieces BLACK GRO GRAIN and Paris TAFFETA SILKS, from auction, less than gold cost.
BLACK ALPACAS, cheapest goods ever offered.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
In every variety, for Fall and Winter wear.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEWEST DESIGNS,
Also low-priced laces and embroideries in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LYONS AND PARIS SILKS.
Also, low-priced Silks in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
STAIR CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
A full assortment at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

A CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS.
In order to accommodate our up-town trade, we have opened another store at No. 167 8th-av.
EXTRA BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.
Auction Dress Goods, 18c., 20c. and 25c.
6-4 Poplin Plaids, 50c., well worth 75c.
Handsome Striped Poplinetts, 37½c. and 50c.
Fine Black Alpacas, 25c., 37½c., 50c. and 62½c.
This line of goods is nearly half price.
Merinos, Shawls, Table Linens, Sheetings, &c., just arrived from auction cheap.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN MUSLINS.
Fine Muslins, 15c., 16c. and 18c.
Extra quality, 22c., 25c. and 28c.
White Flannels, 25c. Best Delaines, 25c.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 22c.
We make the above prices simply for this week, in order to bring both our Bleecker-st. and 8th-av. stores still more prominently before the people.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.
And No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.

GREAT DECLINE IN WOOLEN GOODS.
DON'T BUY OLD STOCK IN WOOLENS,
BUT NEW WOOLENS AT NEW PRICES.
The past warm weather has so affected woolen goods that we have been able to buy a big lot at panic prices.
GOOD FLANNELS, 25c. Former Price, 40c.
BEST DELAINES, 25c. Former Price, 31c.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $3. Former Price, $5
ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $4. Former Price, $6
HANDSOME CASSIMERES, $1. Former Price, $1 50
HEAVY CASSIMERES, 75c. Former Price, $1 25
SHAWLS, MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., cheap
Buy your goods while these bargains last.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.,
and No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at 657. Infants' Wardrobes, Children's Cloaks and Suits, Sacks, Dresses, Caps, Blankets, Bibs, Waists, Aprons, Corsets, Spencers, &c., &c.; Ladies' Under Garments, Skirts, Ladies and Misses' Sets.
Large stock of Embroidered Yokes, of HIS OWN MANUFACTURE IN PARIS.
Initials or monograms and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs; table linen and bed clothes, embroidering and stamping.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF MUSLINS,
PRINTS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,
DRESS GOODS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &C.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS! GOODS REDUCED!!
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.
GOODS MUST BE HIGHER WHEN TRADE OPENS
DULL TRADE HAS MADE GOODS CHEAP.
BRISK TRADE WILL PUT THEM UP.
FINE WHITE MUSLINS, 12½c., 16c., 18c., 20c.
YARD-WIDE HEAVY SHEETING, ONLY 20c.
VERY BEST FALL DELAINES, ONLY 25c.
GOOD FAST-COLORED PRINTS, ONLY 15c.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS, 25c., 31c., 44c., 50c.
FINE BLACK ENGLISH MERINOS, 44c.
VERY FINE ALL-WOOL DELAINES, 50c.
SPLENDID TABLE LINEN, FROM AUCTION, 87½c.
EXTRA QUALITY WHITE FLANNELS, 50c.
THESE ARE BUT A FEW OF THE
GREAT BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING.
FOSTER & WELSH, No. 227 8th-av., near 22d-st.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
ALL-WOOL VERY HEAVY GRAY, $3 50 a pair.
ALL-WOOL FINE AND HEAVY WHITE, $4 a pair.
ALL-WOOL, STILL FINER, $5 50 a pair.
ALL-WOOL EXTRA HEAVY, $7 a pair.
ALL-WOOL SUPERB QUALITY, $8 a pair.
ALL-WOOL SUPER. EXTRA SUPER., $9 a pair.
THESE ARE THE GREATEST BARGAINS
WE HAVE EVER OFFERED IN BLANKETS.
WE CHALLENGE ANYONE TO BEAT THEM.
FOSTER & WELSH, No. 227 8th-av., near 22d-st.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!!
Having purchased our immense stock early in May for cash, we are prepared to offer extraordinary bargains in the above goods.
In Domestic Goods we have our usual large assortment of all leading makes.
BEST DELAINES, 25c.
BEST PRINTS, 1s. 6d.
Good Yard-wide Muslin, 18c., 20c., 22c. and 25c., and all other goods at equally low prices.
M. ROBERTS & CO., No. 181 8th-av.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET STORE.
BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
OIL-CLOTHS IN GREAT VARIETY.
BRUSSELS AND VENETIAN STAIR CARPETS.
MATTINGS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS,
CRUMB CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
J. HYATT, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 17,
ELEGANT EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOAKS, SACKS AND MANTILLAS.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer at retail, MONDAY, Sept. 17,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET,
AT $1 75 PER YARD,
just received by steamer *Scotland.*
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

NO. 811 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH-STS., NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES IN LACE-GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS—All new and desirable; the present Paris Fashions; also novelties in fancy articles, suitable for first-class trade, selected by myself in Europe.

W. EMBERSON,

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAIKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or

CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. J. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

The first-class British iron steamship "MELITA," Capt. HARDIE, will sail for the above port from Pier 45, East River, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

For freight or passage apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

At greatly reduced rates.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, from Pier No. 14, East River. Bills of lading signed at office.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER.
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,

FOR WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship THAMES, Capt. SWIFT, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MARMION, Capt. MONTGOMERY, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier No. 46 North River.

Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit, stone-block pavements:

Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenues.
Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues.
Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street.
Pine-street, from Pearl to Front-street.
Pine-street, from South to Front-street.
Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip.
Forty-eighth-street, from East side of Seventh-avenue to Broadway.
Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues.
William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street.
Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth-avenue.
Vestry-street, from Greenwich to Canal-street, and
Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.

Also, for the construction of sewers in Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue; Hudson-street, between Grove and Hammond streets, and Greenwich-street, between Christopher and Hammond streets; Houston-street, between Thompson and Lawrence streets; between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River; Lewis-street between Broome and Stanton streets; One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues; Leroy-street between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; and Laurens-street between Canal and Broome, with branches to Grand-street, and for six receiving basins and culverts, and for an outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street, at East River, with branches in First-avenue and in Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

Plans may be seen and blank forms for bids and specifications obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 13, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed "Proposals for Embankment," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1866, for the making an embankment (of about 4,500 cubic yards of material) against the north side of the old receiving reservoir in Central Park.

Forms, which must in all cases be used for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 12, 1866.

WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Sept. 11, 1866. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, 17th of September next at 7 o'clock P. M., for building a brick sewer in Essex-street, from Hudson-street to the Hudson River. Plans and specifications to be seen at this office.
J. S. DAVENPORT, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, 11TH AND 17TH WARDS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received the annual collection list of this district, of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend for the collection of the same, at my office, Room No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of September, 1866, until the 20th day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons against whom taxes appear upon said list, are required to pay the same before the expiration of the period aforesaid, and payments may be made during business hours, on any day previous to the time specified.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector,
Seventh District, State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STOCKBROKERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The advertiser, a member of the Board of Brokers, possessed of a fair amount of cash means and undoubted credit, desires a partner with capital to prosecute a stock commission business, or would attach himself to some established house as partner or otherwise, where his capital and services could be made available. All communications confidential. Address A. B., Box No. 459 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN IN POSSESSION OF an enterprise that, upon an investment of $20,000, promises profits approaching half a million dollars, or more, desires to find a party disposed to invest therein, and will give full information to such as desire it. Address with real name, EUROPE, Box 1,166 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, with a few hundred dollars, in an established paying office business. Call at No. 651 Broadway, Room No. 8, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TRAVELING South to sell a choice article of fancy goods; one having a Southern trade and similar line of goods. Address G. S. Box No. 111 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
THE STEAMER WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. V. FRAZER, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning, the Baggage and Way Line will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M.; express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE. FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

SEPTEMBER, 1866. — SHREWSBURY and Long Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Sept. 12, 4½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 13, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 14, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 15, 1 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 16, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 16, 12½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 18, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 19, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 19, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 2½ P. M.	

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays, when it will be 25 cents. Freight on light bbls., 12½ cents; light bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Sept. 14, 7½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, 15, 8 A. M.	Monday, 17, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, 18, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, 18, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, 19, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 19, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, 20, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, 20, 3 P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages. Cards at No. 153 West st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 3 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREEN-port and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.
ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEW-BURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

STEAMERS FOR BRIDGEPORT DAILY—The steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. C. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, (foot Catharine-st.,) at 12 o'clock noon. The steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN McNEIL, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, at 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT. The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., SUNDAY, Sept. 16, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold, and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, Sept. 25, the steamer MARY POWELL will leave New-York at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—SEA AIR.—NO MORE IN-vigorating trip can be taken than down the Bay, and out on the Atlantic Ocean as far as the Banks; the safe and commodious steamer WYOMING leaves daily (except Saturdays) from 8th-st., East River, at 7; Peck-slip, at 7½; Christopher-st., North River, at 8½, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare 50c. Schubie's Band on Board; also bait, lines and refreshments.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF RESPECTABIL-ity, a situation as housekeeper; is capable of taking full charge of a house, or would wait on an invalid lady. Address, two days, J. G., Station C.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A VERY GOOD LAUNDRESS DESIRES the washing of families, or of single gentlemen. Application may be made, by permission, at the house of an employer. No. 63 East 26th-st.

COPYIST.—A LADY WHO WRITES A FAIR and rapid business hand wishes to obtain employment as a copyist. Address A. HOLCOMB, 13 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, to look after road horses; can be seen at Lowden's harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.; has good recommendations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of 18 in some wholesale house; has had some business experience; resides with his parents; good City references. Address C. A. S., Box No. 130 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN OF ABILITY AND PRAC-tical experience who thoroughly understands the DOMESTIC HOSIERY BUSINESS.
Apply by letter, with references,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A MAN OF ABILITY AND PRACTI-CAL experience, who thoroughly understands the FOREIGN HOSIERY BUSINESS.
Apply, by letter, with references,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on; for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—BY A WIDOWER, A RESPECTA-ble woman, not a lady, who can read and write; one fond of children, willing to take charge of his place; good references required. Address, stating age and all information, to J. JAMESON, Jersey City Post-office, until called for.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer to go eight miles in the country; an American or protestant girl preferred. Apply from 8 to 12 on Monday morning, at the Trust Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

WANTED—100 FIRST-CLASS CLOAKMAKERS, immediately; also, machine operators. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S workrooms, entrance No. 45 Howard-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN PAINTER, in this City; steady employment at good wages. Address TURNER, Box 109 Times office, stating terms.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDA-TIONS wanted on MONDAY, at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girls lately landed.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, A POCKETBOOK containing a draft for $17 75, specie $47 20, and two cancelled notes of no value except to the owners. Ten dollars reward will be paid on return of above property to GEO. A. WICKS & CO., No. 81 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A splendid country residence on the north side of Long Island, [illegible] miles from New-York [illegible], garden and orchard, [illegible] woodland [illegible] fine natural and ornamental trees; private lane a mile long; mansion 60 feet square, with every convenience; large carriage-house and barn, farmer's and gardener's cottages, and all requisite outbuildings, ice-house supplied from a pond on the premises; the whole in fine order. Its proximity to the City, combined with retirement, its healthfulness, advantages for bathing and fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty, make it as desirable a residence as any within 20 miles of New-York. Address J. C., Box No. 1,163 Post-office.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A beautiful country residence on Long Island. The undersigned offer at private sale the residence of the late James Witherspoon, situate on Manhasset Neck, Long Island, about twenty-two miles from New-York, and of easy access both by steamboat and railroad. The place contains 45 acres, 20 of which are woodland and lawn, the balance under cultivation. The house has been built about 7 years, is 55 by 70 feet, contains 10 rooms besides the attic story, and is in good repair. There is also a fine barn, carriage-house, tool and wood house, and a gardener's cottage. The place is well stocked with large and small fruit, extends to the water, and has a fine beach, on which a bathing-house is erected. Fine boating and fishing. To parties wishing a healthy and elegant country residence, at a moderate cost, this offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to WITHERSPOON BROS., No. 263 West 13th-st.; THOMAS CHALMERS, No. 71 Varick-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE MAGNIFICENT, FIRST-class, four-story, high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots; fronting Central Park, on 73d-st.; the most beautiful location in New-York, commanding a fine view of the Park, having all the modern improvements, sewer, water, and gas; the street will be paved with Belgian pavement this Fall; terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, JAS. POTTER, No. 18 East 73d-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE, A NEW house, just finished, built by days' work; two-story and attic, 12 rooms; 1½ acres of land, stable and carriage-house; hard and soft water; well situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; one hour from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad; seven trains each way daily. Apply to G. & J. GREEN, Montclair. Plans with RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-st., New-York.

ROCKY HILL, SOMERSET COUNTY, New-Jersey. For sale, a large new brick factory, with engine, shafting, &c., complete, situated on the Millstone River and Morris Canal, two miles from Kingston and four miles from Princeton depot, with dwelling-house, store-house, barn, and all necessary out-buildings, and 78 lots; will be sold reasonable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th and 8th-avs., opposite the Park; also, lots on the street adjacent to the Park; also, lots on the 5th and 8th-avs., south of the Park; also, desirable lots on the avenues and streets, for immediate improvement; also, desirable parcel of lots for investment. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS RESI-DENCE for sale in Brooklyn, No. 168 President-st., 38 feet wide, in perfect order; has every convenience; will be sold with lot 50x100 feet, or 100x100 feet, to suit purchaser. House can be examined by calling at any hour of day, as it is unoccupied. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESI-dence in Llewellyn Park, at Orange, New-Jersey, only one hour from New-York City; price $50,000; also an elegant building lot in the Park of 8 acres, for sale low. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Library Buildings, Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, ESSEX CO., N. J.—THE subscriber has residences of various values, and also very desirable building sites for sale in Montclair, a locality unexcelled for healthfulness, and where progress and improvement are the order of the day. JOHN LEVY, near Montclair Depot.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots on Park and 5th avs.; built in the best manner, and just completed and ready for occupancy.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—READY FOR OCCUPANCY, THE first-class dwelling No. 2 Second-place, Brooklyn, 24 feet wide, three-story and basement, in fine order; unoccupied; lot 133 feet with stable on rear; price $22,500. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A first-class three-story high-stoop brick house, between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; terms easy. For particulars inquire of L. A. WICKES, No. 260 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, with the furniture; location one of the best; house 25x50; lot half the block. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, frescoed and in perfect order, with or without furniture; others at $10,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESI-dences in good locations, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSES IN 52D-ST. between 5th and 6th avs.; three-story house No. 187 East 50th-st.; three-story houses in 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply on the premises at each place.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FOUR-STO-ry high-stoop brown-stone house on West 32d-st., near 5th-av., full size, all improvements; possession given. POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE farms: the subscriber has more than one hundred farms for sale in New-Jersey.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY CHEAP LOTS, BE-tween Madison and 5th avs., close to Central Park. POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a 50-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

47 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, (NO buildings,) ¼ mile from Mulford, by Central R. R. of New-Jersey. Address Mrs. PAXTON, Jersey City P. O.

TO LET.

LARGE WHARF IN PHILADELPHIA TO rent; conspicuously situated on the Schuylkill River, west side, between Chestnut and Market sts; admirably located for the lumber or coal trade. Apply to J. G. GILMAN, Exeter, N. H., or to GUMMEY & SONS, Philadelphia.

TO RENT UNFURNISHED—A FOUR-STO-ry high-stoop house, on West 46th-st., near 5th-av., $3,600; carpets, mirrors, &c. for sale.
POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY,
No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET, AND NEW FURNITURE FOR SALE—Large first-class house on 5th-av., below 23d-st.; stable if desired. Also first-class house, 35 rooms, (furniture for sale;) choice location for boarding-house or hotel. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen only, without board, at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BROWN-STONE ENG-lish basement house, to a private family only; location, equipment and condition unsurpassed. Inquire at the house, No. 45 West 31st-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE HALL OVER THE FIRST story of No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance on 34th-st., for three years. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, corner of 12th-st., three eligible front rooms for artists, &c. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET UNTIL May 1—Rent $500 per month. Address J. TERHUNE, No. 82 Front-st.

TO LEASE—A DAIRY FARM, AND STOCK, crops, tools and implements for sale. Address DAIRY, No. 299 8th-av., New-York City.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITHIN two minutes' walk of Central Park, to one or two single gentlemen. Private family; No. 53 East 73d-st.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO let at New-Brighton, Staten Island; one acre; near landing. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES HAVING DE-sirable rooms more than they wish to occupy.—Two gentlemen would like to secure for the Winter, in a strictly private family, a furnished parlor and two bedrooms. If breakfast could be furnished it would be agreeable, but not essential. Location between 14th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. References to be satisfactory. Address B. G. P. C., Box No. 4,161.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR ONE YEAR OR more, if suited, within easy access of the city, a neat and comfortably furnished country residence; house must have modern improvements, a good stable, and a few acres attached. Address C. C., Box No. 4,280 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL, genteel house, in good neighborhood, well up town; west or central part preferred; would purchase and occupy part. Address C. K. C., No. 352 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR part of a house, the lower part preferred, in a central location, not too far up-town; rent must be moderate. Address Box No. 1,032 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A gentleman and wife; would board the owner, with privilege of taking one or two others; reference given and required. Address N. WILLIAMS, Station G.

HOUSE WANTED—HALF CASH DOWN, balance valuable land in Jackson County, Wis., and Worth County, Iowa, for a desirable residence in this City. Address, with particulars, J. W. C., Box No. 3,642 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

MEDICAL.

CATARRH, SCROFULA, LIVER DISEASES.

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., offers Nature's Sovereign Remedials from plants as the only positive curatives for these diseases—they never having been cured by any other pretended remedies. Explanatory circulars, one stamp.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Ladies' Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 227 and 229 5th-av.,

For boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,

With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments, Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MRS. BLIGH'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 126 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.

JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS

will reopen his school for boys Sept. 19, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,

No. 685 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., opens Sept. 17. See circular.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties, apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $15. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,128.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of Law Faculty.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 87 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 17. A few vacancies.

M. L. READ, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS, —Morris, Conn. For circulars containing references, address SAMUEL M. ENSIGN.

MRS. H. C. OSBORN, NO. 207 HENRY-st., Brooklyn, boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 40th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 25 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,162 Broadway.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors west of Washington-square.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 108 West 42d-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 19.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISH-kill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—(FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRY-town, N. Y., will reopen on [illegible] Sept. 6, 1866.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (208 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE MISSES REES'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,162 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.

E. KOESSLY.

NEW-YORK AND WILLIAMSBURGH.

Interesting opportunity for the improvement of the mind, for ladies whose time is much engaged otherwise. How greatly enhanced is the pleasure of social conversation by the recollection of historical events; also, how satisfactory is a grammatical certainty as to the right way of expressing our ideas. The advertiser, by an original conversational method in connection with an entertaining system of questioning and frequent repetition, engages that the pupils acquire pleasantly and permanently during the time of the lessons considerable information in history, grammar and French, practically. Also, music by an experienced teacher. Terms $30 per course of ten weeks, including all the branches mentioned. Classes meet two days in the week from 9 to 12 o'clock. Address DENNA, Box No. 175 Times Office.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 282 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

LITCHFIELD BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Fall term will open Oct. 18, with a full corps of teachers. Three Departments—Classical, Commercial and Primary. For circulars and full particulars address GEO. W. MASON, Secretary, Litchfield, Conn.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

E. S. Van Winkle, Esq.; Wm. E. Curtis, LL. D.; Hon. L. B. Woodruff, LL. D.; Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Columbia College.

ST. ALBAN'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—This school will reopen in the rooms attached to S. Alban's Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 47th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1866. For prospectus apply at the principal's residence, No. 99 East 49th-st., in person, or by letter. Rev. McWALTER BERNARD NOYES, A. M., Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COL-legiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 19, with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. K. H. MYERS.

A PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH AND German languages wishes a few more pupils, either at his or their residences; best of references are given. Address S. WORTMANN, No. 120 East 13th-st.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

A PARISIAN LADY OF TEN YEARS' experience in the best schools in the City, has a few hours which she will give to private pupils or schools. Address or apply to Mlle. B., No. 149 East 30th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open at No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 17.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., will open be on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

TEACHERS.

BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, COMPETITION CLASSES IN MUSIC.—An original and very entertaining method; extremely beneficial to those who cannot play pieces of moderate difficulty at first-sight. Monthly prizes to the best players. The pupils can also learn to speak and write French by a very amusing oral system, taught successfully for many years. Classes for children from 7 years of age, young ladies and adults. Interesting exhibitions in French every three months, to which the parents and friends will be invited. Terms $10. Address NEW-YORK AND WILLIAMSBURGH CLASSES, Box No. 129 Times Office.

ADULT OR GROWN PUPILS PRE-ferred. All English branches (composition particularly), music, drawing. References, with the first families of New-York GOVERNESS, No. 18 St. Mark's-place.

A LADY OF THIRTEEN YEARS' EX-perience in teaching music, French, (spoken,) Latin and English, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family. Highest references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER IN A school or private family by a young lady competent to teach the English branches, music, French and Spanish; satisfactory references and testimonials. Address M. B. S., Ashland House, New-York City.

TEACHERS WANTED—CLASSICS. APPLY at No. 212 5th-av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT SINGLE ROOM, suitable for a young gentleman, and a large double room, for one or two gentlemen, to rent, with breakfast and tea; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 132 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—FINE, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, to let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, on second floor, at No. 25 Abingdon-square. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 P. M.

BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for gentlemen and their wives; also rooms in suites; a pleasant room without board, at No. 34 West 29th-st.; dinner at 6.

BOARD UP TOWN—VERY LOW, TO A LADY teacher. Apply at No. 34 Varick-st.

ONE FAMILY OF FOUR OR SIX adults can obtain board for the Winter, where there are no other boarders; a splendid suite of rooms, all connecting, heated with steam, hot and cold water, use of bath room, &c.; half an hour from Wall-st. and perfectly accessible at all times. Address W. B., Box No. 270 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can find large, elegantly furnished rooms on parlor or second floor, in an English basement house, with closets and water in room, and bath-room adjoining; family small; location, No. 46 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references exchanged.

A TWO-STORY FRONT ROOM AND hall bedroom connecting, and well furnished, to let, with full board, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 206 West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine-place; house first-class; references exchanged.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want an unfurnished front room, with board, in a private family, below 30th-st. Best reference given. Address, stating terms and location, A. G. D., Box No. 175 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN Gramercy Park, wish to dispose of second floor, with board, to a family of adults, willing to pay a liberal price for first-class accommodations and private table. Address Box No. 4,880 Post-office.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms, well furnished, for four persons, in a private house, with or without board. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—A SUIT OF HAND-some rooms to let, with first-class board and attendance; also a room for one or two gentlemen. References given and required.

NO. 70 WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., handsomely furnished rooms, with board; single or in suite to single gents or gentlemen and their wives.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AN UNFURNISHED second floor. Apply at No. 64 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, FOR TWO LA-dies, good board in a pleasant, respectable family, at moderate rates, in some town or pleasant village convenient to New-York. References exchanged. Address, with particulars, terms, &c., E. T. M., Box No. 3,230 Post-office, New-York.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—Families desiring board for the Fall and Winter will find rooms en suite on first and second floors, fronting on 24th-st.; also third and fourth floors, fronting on 4th-av. The former are fine expensive rooms, the latter moderate priced.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!! ATTENTION!!!

SOMETHING NEW AND ATTRACTIVE.
NEW CURIOSITIES, NEW WONDERS,
NEW DRAMA.
MIRTH AND MUSIC, PASSION AND PATHOS.
EVERYTHING TO DIVERT THE MIND, PLEASE THE EYE, AND ENLIGHTEN THE UNDERSTANDING.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7¾.

The Domestic Drama of
MARY LOCKWOOD,
MARY LOCKWOOD,
MARY LOCKWOOD,

in which Labor and its Lesson, Wealth and its Temptations, Want and its Consequences, are faithfully delineated.

Previous to the drama,
DANCE..........by....MISS EMMA SCHELL
Miss FANNY TURNER, FEMALE DRUMMER.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, etc.
A GIANTESS OVER 8 FEET HIGH.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
A SOUTH AMERICAN SLOTH, very rare.
A REAL SOUTH AMERICAN ANTEATER,
the only one ever seen alive in this country.
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES.
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

The burning of
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on the opening of last Summer, having deprived a company of artists, who have been represented in every country in which they have appeared as the
VERY HIGHEST
and most wondrous in the school of art to which they belong, of an engagement which they had traveled far to fulfill, on the very eve of its commencement, Mr. Stuart is happy in being enabled to afford the many in New-York who were by this circumstance prevented from witnessing a most extraordinary performance, the opportunity of doing so, and will introduce at the
WINTER GARDEN,
ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17,
THE
WONDERFUL BUISLAY FAMILY,
Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes.
MONS. ETIENNE BUISLAY,
ADOLPHE BUISLAY, JOAQUIN BUISLAY,
JULIO BUISLAY, AUGUSTE BUISLAY,
GRUET BUISLAY,
JUSTIN BUISLAY,
MLLE. LOUISE BUISLAY,
MLLE. HORTENSE BUISLAY.

They will be assisted by
SENORITA ROSITA,
principal Danseuse and Tight-rope Performer, from the Grand Opera, Madrid;
MONS. HENRI AGOUST,
the most extraordinary Juggler, Premiere Dancer and Pantomimist, and
MLLE. AUGUSTINE
and a complete corps de ballet.
They will appear MONDAY and EVERY EVENING.
Also at a
GRAND MATINEE
ON EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
in their marvelous performances of
NIAGARA LEAP,
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
HORIZONTAL BARS,
ICARIAN GAMES,
JUGGLING,
TIGHT-ROPE,
TABLEAUX,
and BALLET.

Concluding with the serio-comic Pantomime entitled
PONGO.
Pongo.............................M. Julio Buislay.
Doors open for Evening at 7¼, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Doors open for Matinée at 1, commencing at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..............Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, will be performed the capital comedietta entitled A REGULAR FIX. After which will be enacted Planche's charming burlesque in two acts,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,
in the production of which great care has been exercised in the attention necessary to secure a successful representation. The piece abounds in
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, &c.
The entertainment will include the entire Company: Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, Jno. Farley, Metkiff, Bland, Percy, &c.; Mesdames Gomersal, Wilkins, Wall, Bland; Misses Mandeville, Cole, Cave, Lewis, Henry and Saladio.
Parquette and Dress Circle, 75 cents; Orchestra chairs, $1 50; Balcony, $1; Private Boxes, $10.
Commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

IRVING HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.
MESSRS JARRETT & PALMER take great pleasure in announcing to the American public that they have engaged for the ensuing season those celebrated artists,
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL,
from the St. James and Egyptian Halls, London, where they appeared
ONE THOUSAND NIGHTS
in their popular fashionable
MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS,
as performed by them before the Prince of Wales and the elite of the London society.
In the course of the entertainment,
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL
will appear and sing Henry Russell's celebrated descriptive songs entitled
THE SHIP ON FIRE
AND
THE DREAM OF THE REVELER,
and present her extraordinary
LIVING PHOTOGRAPH
of the great English tenor,
Mr. SIMMS REEVES.

Mr. HOWARD PAUL
will present his original sketch, embodying a [illegible] scene of conjugal life, entitled
RIPPLES ON THE LAKE,
and sing during the evening the favorite old ballad,
WHEN GEORGE III. WAS KING.

Full particulars will be shortly given to the public.

IRVING HALL.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The Sunday Concerts so successfully inaugurated by Mr. HARRISON last season, will be continued every Sunday Night during the present season, with increased attractions.

THE SPLENDID ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
Mr. THEO. THOMAS,
will perform choice selections, by the best composers, at each Concert, and the vocal and instrumental soloists will be selected from the best available talent.

SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1866,
the following Soloists will assist:
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, the celebrated Prima Donna—first appearance at these Concerts; Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON, Tenor—first appearance in America; Mr. F. LETSCH, Trombone—first appearance at these Concerts; Mr. HEINDL, Flutist—first appearance at these Concerts; Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7½; to begin at 8.

M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST,
AT IRVING HALL,
MONDAY, Sept. 17,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19,
THURSDAY, Sept. 20,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21,
SATURDAY, Sept. 22,
MATINEE, Sept. 22.
THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD.
A MIRACLE EVERY NIGHT.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to begin at 8.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,
STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.

Ladies and gentlemen of the chorus engaged for the ensuing seasons of Maretzek's Italian Opera, are requested to meet for rehearsal at Masonic Hall, No. 114 and 116 East 13th-st., on Monday, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock.

GENERAL THEATRICAL TICKET OFFICE

FOR ALL FIRST-CLASS THEATRES,
CONCERTS AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS,
At MACOY & HERWIG'S, Stationers, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where the patrons of amusements can rely upon obtaining CHOICE SEATS AND TICKETS AT ALL TIMES, and in advance when required. Orders will also be received for private boxes, &c., at 112 and 114 Broadway.

TO TARGET COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—The Shooting Gallery at Morris Park is now finished and ready for the reception of target companies and others desiring rifle or musket practice. Liberal arrangements will be made on application at the Park, foot of Fifth-st., Morrisania.
ROMMICK & HEISENBERG, Proprietors.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE address of WILLIAM G. McCREARY, late Captain in the Signal Corps, U. S. A.; also CHARLES HERZOG, late Lieutenant in the same. Any one knowing their whereabouts will confer a favor upon a wounded soldier by addressing ALVA G. BLOOD, Muskegon, Michigan.

AUCTION SALES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1866. }

GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION, BY JOHN H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.

The following Government vessels will be sold at public auction, at the Government wharf, Castle Garden, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, viz:
Steamboat *Mary Benton*, 365 tons.
Steamboat *C. W. Thomas*, 249 tons, and
Barge *Cedar Hill*, (double deck.)
Payments to be made in Government funds.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Major-General and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 8 Chambers-st., N. Y. }

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 40 Cortlandt-st., on September 15, at 11 A. M., for nonpayment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:
21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
3 cases of gauge boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,800 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c.
5 large tables.
11 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 26,800 cigarettes.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 John-st.,
A WHOLESALE PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, consisting of copper and brass works, earthenware, boilers, bath-tubs, hose, water-closets, waste pipes, urinals, faucets, pumps, and all other materials appertaining to a first-class plumbing establishment.

THE GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE,

THIS (Sunday) EVENING, SEPT. 16, 1866.
ADMISSION 50c. and 75c.—RESERVED SEATS $1.
The perfect success of the Sacred Concert on last SUNDAY EVENING, induces
Mr. ADOLPH NEUENDORF,
Conductor of the Grand German Opera Company, to announce
ONE MORE GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
TO TAKE PLACE THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Sept. 16,
AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE,
presenting a newly-selected Programme of
VOCAL and ORCHESTRAL, SACRED and CLASSIC MUSIC FROM THE WORKS OF THE EMINENT COMPOSERS.
Second appearance since her return from Europe of
Madam MARIE FREDERICI.
Will also appear
Madame JOHANNA ROTTER,
the very popular Soprano of the German Opera Company.
Mr. FRANZ HIMMER,
Primo Tenor of the Grand German Opera Company.
Mr. JOSEPH WEINLICH, Basso Profundo.
A FULL CHOIR
AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
consisting of instrumentalists of the very first position.
The programme selected is one of most rare excellence.

PART FIRST.
1. Overture—"Rienzi," ....Wagner
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
2. "In the Forest," ....C. Kreutzer
MR. JOSEPH WEINLICH.
3. Adelaide..........................Beethoven
MADAME JOHANNA ROTTER.
4. Grand Chorus, from "Tannhauser," ....Wagner
ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
5. Song—"Alone," ....Storch
MR. FRANZ HIMMER.
6. "The Wanderer," ....Schubert
MADAME MARIE FREDERICI.
7. Overture, "Fingal's Cave," ....Mendelssohn
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
PART SECOND.
1. Symphonie, No. 5, in C Minor..........................Beethoven
Scherzo and Finale.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
2. Duet, from "Les Huguenots" ....Meyerbeer
MME. JOHANNA ROTTER and MR. JOSEPH WEINLICH.
3. "Consecration of Sunday," chorus for male voices, by..........................Abt
THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CHORUS.
4. Prayer and Aria, from "Der Freischutz"......Weber
MME. MARIE FREDERICI.
5. Last finale, from "Fidelio" ....Beethoven
MME. MARIE FREDERICI, MME. JOHANNA ROTTER, MR. FRANZ HIMMER, MR. JOSEPH WEINLICH, MR. STAUDT, MR. SANGENBAUCH and CHORUS.
ADOLPH NEUENDORF..........................Conductor.
ADMISSION 50 and 75 cts.; RESERVED SEATS $1.
Hour of commencement as usual.
Seats may be secured daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
The street cars pass within a few doors of the theatre.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........................Director.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in Dion Boucicault's drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS,
Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story.
New scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong.
The music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and M. Rivere.
Supported by Messrs. Stoddart, C. Peters, W. Barron, M. C. Daly, Hand, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders, and Miss Kate Newton.
Seats can be secured from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, THE GRAND "ICE WITCH" MATINEE.
Admission to the matinee, all parts of the house, 50 cents; children 25 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
This Theatre will
REOPEN
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

During the recess the house has been cleaned and renovated throughout. Extra Stalls have been added, Boxes and Parquette newly carpeted, and every requisite for the comfort and convenience of the audience carefully considered.

A NEW STAGE
has been laid and other mechanical improvements effected, in order to render the production of all plays in a most complete manner.

SEVERAL NEW PLAYS
OF
UNEQUIVOCAL MERIT
have been received, and will be produced in rapid succession, the aim of the Manager being to present a
CONSTANT VARIETY
OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

On the opening night will be presented
A NEW COMEDY,
(Just received from London,)
Entitled
THE FAST FAMILY,
WITH NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY BY MESSRS. H. ISHERWOOD AND G. EVANS.
MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT BY MR. BUTLER.
UPHOLSTERY AND APPOINTMENTS BY MR. JAMES TIMONY.
COSTUMES BY MESSRS. G. FLANNERY AND BEN SCHOTEN.
AND THE
FOLLOWING EXCELLENT CAST:

Monsieur Benoiton	Mr. John Gilbert
Monsieur Didier	Mr. Frederick Robinson
M. le Vicomte de Champrose	Mr. Charles Fisher
Monsieur Formichel	Mr. Geo. Holland
Prudent Formichel, (his son)	Mr. A. W. Young
Polydore Benoiton } specimens of	Miss Mary Barrett
Fanfan Benoiton } La jeune France	Miss E. Chapman
Francois (nephew to Benoiton) (His first appearance.)	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Muller	Mr. Casain
Architect	Mr. James
Servant	Mr. Ward
Blanche Didier	Miss Madeline Henriques
Clotilde (the Friend of the Family)	Miss Fanny Morant
Rose Benoiton	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Adolphine (a poor Relation)	Mrs. John Sefton
Camille Benoiton	Miss Fanny Green
Josephine	Miss Scott
Julie	Miss Timony

A VARIETY OF ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC,
with favorite selections, will be performed during the evening, by the orchestra, consisting of artists of acknowledged ability, conducted by
MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Miss IONE BURKE, and other members of the company not comprised in the performance on the opening night.

Acting Manager	Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director	Mr. J. H. Selwyn

whose valuable assistance has been specially secured to insure additional completeness of detail.

Prompter	Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer	Mr. Theodore Moss

The box office will be open for the sale of secured seats daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........................WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
MARIE BONFANTI, RITA SINGALLA,
and FIFTY DANSEUSES,
from the principal European theatres.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES,
DAZZLING ARMORS,
STARTLING EFFECTS.
And the bewildering
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Admission, 75 cents. Secured seats in Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8 and $10.

Seats secured six days in advance.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order that families and residents from suburban cities may avoid the great rush at night, and have an opportunity of witnessing this the
GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF THE AGE,
produced at an expense of
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces a
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........................Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
The grand spectacular drama of
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Also first time here, of the drama of
BABY BATLER;
OR, THE PROGRESS OF A SCAMP.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........................G. L. Fox.
GITANILLA.
CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI.
Camella (with song)..........................Miss Fanny Herring.
THE FAIR MAID OF PERTH.

MUSICAL.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY FOR Musical instruction, No. 244 (old No. 152) East 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, Musical Director.

PROFESSORS—Theory and Composition, GEO. F. BRISTOW.
PIANO—Mme. WM. VINCENT WALLACE, EDWARD HOFFMAN, WM. WOLF, THEO. BOETTGER, CHAS. A. DE SZIGETHY and G. WEINGARTEN.
VOCAL MUSIC—Mme. E. LODER and Sig. ELIODORO CAMPS.
VIOLIN AND VIOLONCELLO—CHAS. RICHTER.
FLUTE—F. EBEN and H. FISSINGTON.
Terms for each branch of instruction, $10.
E. G. LOCKE, Business Manager.

A BARGAIN IN PIANOS—FOR SALE— Two 7¼ octave rosewood piano-fortes, are of the most recherche style and elegance of finish, richest tone, full iron plate, overstrung bass, serpentine bottom, elegant carved legs, four rosewood corners, back finished same as the front, and both are new and extra, magnificently made by the most celebrated city makers, with five years' warrantee, and are in every way reliable; will be sold for $475. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M. Will be boxed for shipping if required. BATTERSON'S Storage Establishment.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL Conservatory, Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway. Terms, $10 per quarter for every branch.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th av.,
will open for the season Oct. 6, 1866.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For terms, &c., send for a circular.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1866.

While in Europe Mr. DeGarmo had the honor to be elected a member of the Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Impérial de l'Opéra, which places him in immediate receipt of all new dances.

Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS,

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH ST.—Open every evening. All dances taught in one quarter. Six dances taught in six lessons.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Milwaukee, Wis., on the 10th inst. Resolutions were adopted commending the course of those gentlemen, indorsing the course of the Conservative minority in Congress, denying the right of Congress to keep the States out of the Union, insisting on their right to representation, expressing confidence in the President and his advisers, condemning the Radical majority in Congress for their course, and pledging majorities for the restoration policy of the President. The meeting is described as a grand success, enthusiastic, harmonious and large.

Dr. JOHN B. BLAKE, of Washington, denies that he is one of the contestants for the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and says: "I am not an applicant for that or any other office, and do not intend to be. My humble advocacy of President JOHNSON'S policy has been prompted solely by an earnest desire to secure the restoration of the Government we received from the fathers of the country, and not for any purpose of self-aggrandizement. I sincerely believe that the existence of the Union of the States and of popular representative government depends upon his success; and, entertaining this opinion, I should be wanting in duty to the country if I withheld from him my cordial support."

Col. JAMES O. BROADHEAD, who was recently nominated for Congress by the Conservatives in the Second District of Missouri, has declined the nomination, he being at present engaged in many important suits, the parties to which would be treated with injustice were he to neglect their cause. In his letter he says:

I am willing to make personal sacrifices, and shall continue to labor in the cause of individual liberty and national union; but I cannot consent to become a candidate for any office, and I think I can more effectually serve my country as a private citizen.

Respectfully yours, JAS. O. BROADHEAD.

The soldiers and sailors of Maryland met at Baltimore, on the 12th inst., and appointed one hundred delegates to the Cleveland Convention. Addresses were made by Col. MAULSBY, who presided, Gen. CHARLES E. PHELPS, Gen. JOHN W. HORN, Lieut. T. L. HEYER, and others. One of the speakers announced his willingness to be called a member of "the salt-horse and hard-tack brigade—the same brigade who conquered and captured the foe in their strongholds." The resolutions adopted indorsed the National Union Convention and the policy of President JOHNSON.

An order was issued in St. Louis on the 7th inst., in the name of Gov. FLETCHER, declaring all companies or detachments of the Missouri militia organized under the act of the Legislature approved March 14, 1866, or not in conformity with the provisions of the ordinance for the organization of the Missouri militia, adopted by the State Convention April 8, 1865, disbanded, and ordering that their arms be immediately turned over to the Quartermaster-General of the State. It was the organization of these companies that has created so much dissatisfaction among the Conservatives in the State.

The Mobile, Ala., *Advertiser and Register* says: "It is utterly false that the people or the Press of the South 'scouts the idea' of submitting to pay the debt contracted to overthrow us. Our acquaintance with the Southern Press is extensive, and we have not yet seen or heard the first expression of such a feeling. We have been well aware, ever since the conquest, that the South would be taxed for the payment of this debt. *It was one of the very points which we yielded when we surrendered, and nobody has thought of resisting or disputing it since that event.*"

A call is issued for a mass convention in the Second Congressional District in Illinois, to nominate a candidate against FARNSWORTH. The movement appears to emanate from those who are dissatisfied with the course of the latter gentleman in matters affecting the local interests of the people of the district. Among the gentlemen who are spoken of in connection with the nomination are Gen. GEORGE C. ROGERS and Hon. E. M. HAINES. The convention is to meet at Elgin on the 17th inst.

A National Union Convention for the State of Kansas has been called to meet at Topeka, Sept. 20, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and a candidate for Congress. The call is signed by the State Executive Committee, Hon. HUGH EWING, the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and many others. In view of this call, and in accordance with the desire of the Democratic Central Committee, the call for the Democratic Convention at Topeka, on the 12th inst., has been withdrawn.

A motion was made in the Springfield, Ill., Common Council a few evenings since, that black lines be drawn around the order passed by the Council previously, wherein a blank was inserted in place of the name of ANDREW JOHNSON, and that the word expunged be written across the face. The order was laid on the table, and the Mayor announced his intention to bring up the subject once a week for the next two years, or until the order is expunged.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq., the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District of New-Jersey, is a native of New-York. He is about 30 years of age, and has never filled any public office. At the breaking out of the rebellion he joined a New-York regiment, and served in the ranks for a considerable time. His health not permitting him to continue, he purchased the services of a substitute, and returned to his law practice.

A Radical paper in Kansas, in speaking of one of the candidates nominated at the recent State Convention, says: "He has not long been a resident of the State—is a blue-light Radical. The statement made in the Convention that he was a Radical, and would take the impartial suffrage resolution upon his back, and carry it from 'stump' to 'stump' through the State with entire success, secured his nomination by a handsome majority."

In 1861 Gov. DENNISON appointed eight Commissioners to represent the State of Ohio in the Peace Conference at Washington. All of these were either Republicans at the time of their appointment, or voted with them during the continuance of the war. Of the six who are now alive, three (Messrs. EWING, BACKUS and GROESBECK) are active and outspoken supporters of the restoration policy of President JOHNSON.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* regards the great issue of the current elections as being, whether the Congressional policy of keeping the Southern States without representation shall be indorsed at the polls and continued; or whether, on the other hand, the Congress of the United States shall be composed of a constitutional representation of all the States, before providing finally to adjust the basis of the Government under which all are to live,

The Albany *Evening Journal* says that "negro suffrage is not and will not be made a principle of the Republican Party, and to say differently is neither truthful nor decent." To which the Springfield *Republican* responds: "True, it is not now, but it must and will be, or the party will soon have no distinctive principle and purpose. And with the earnest Union men of the Gulf States pressing for it, its adoption as a principle cannot much longer be resisted."

A meeting of Johnson men was held in Hartford, Conn., on the 12th inst., and a State Central Committee appointed. A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a paper in the State, and it was voted unanimously not to coalesce with any party, but to keep their political organization intact. Nearly all the delegates to the August Philadelphia Convention are reported to have been present.

Col. WM. P. MAULSBY, of Frederick, was nominated for Congress at the Conservative Convention for the Fourth District of Maryland, on the 12th inst. Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the policy of President JOHNSON, favoring the restoration of the Southern States, and ratifying the platform of the Philadelphia National Union Convention. The Radical candidate is Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is urged for the nomination as Governor of Kentucky. He had never mingled in politics until last May, when he was appointed on the Central Committee by the State Convention; and the energy and ability which he has brought to the discharge of its duties has directed public attention to him.

The political campaign in the central and northern part of Illinois is progressing with vigor. Gen. BLACK and Mr. H. P. H. BROMWELL, opposing candidates for Congress in the Seventh District, are making a joint canvass. Dr. FOWLER and Mr. CULLUM, the opposing candidates in the Eighth District, are likewise holding joint discussions; as are the candidates in some of the remaining districts.

"Gen." NED PFISTER, an intelligent contraband residing at Montgomery, Ala., was appointed a delegate to the Philadelphia Radical Convention, but declined the honor in a letter, in which he gives expression to a fear that his "kind friend would find some difficulty in getting any gentleman of color who possesses any manliness or standing in this community to accept the position."

There are already attached to the call for the Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland, on the 17th inst., the names of 48 Major-Generals, 60 Brigadier-Generals, 79 Colonels, 21 Lieutenant-Colonels, 42 Majors, 62 Captains, 16 Lieutenants. Total, 328. And additional names are daily sent to the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, Washington.

Judge THURMAN, of Ohio, in a recent speech, put the matter thus: "The great difference between the two political parties of the day consists in this—the Radicals, headed by THAD. STEVENS, preach the gospel of hate, while the Conservative Party that supports President JOHNSON, preaches love and mutual good will."

The Conservatives of Montgomery County, Mo., at their recent Convention, instructed their delegates to the Conservative Congressional Convention to cast their votes in favor of Gen. A. GUITAR. The Convention indorsed the declarations and principles of the Philadelphia Convention.

Returns from 182 towns in Vermont give DILLINGHAM 19,399 votes, and DAVENPORT 9,640. The total majority last year was 19,261. This year it may reach 25,000. There are 11 Democratic Representatives elected so far as reported. The Democratic vote will be about 11,000—some 1,500 greater than last year.

Hon. ELIJAH HISE, of Logan, Ky., has consented to be a candidate for Congress in the Third District of Kentucky, [illegible] by the death of Hon. [illegible] GRIDER on the [illegible] inst. He is a Democrat, and the [illegible] *Courier* says he is unquestionably the ablest statesman now living in Kentucky.

The Chicago Common Council has adopted a resolution declaring that after the first day of January next eight hours' labor shall be considered a legal day's work for all men in the employ of the city. It has also requested the State Legislature to enact a law at its next session making eight hours a day's work.

A Convention of Southern Union men was held at Tallahassee, Fla., on the 22d ult. The delegates present issued an address to the people of Florida, complaining of the administration of President JOHNSON, and approving of the action of Congress.

The Minute Men of '56, of Philadelphia, formerly a Bell and Everett political organization, has been reorganized as a Johnson Club, with WM. J. MCMULLEN as President, JOHN K. ZELIN as Secretary, E. C. PECHIN as Treasurer, and JOHN H. ETRIS as Marshal.

Hon. PHILETUS SAWYER was renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention for the Fifth District of Wisconsin, on the 12th inst. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Congress, sympathizing with nations struggling to relieve themselves from tyranny, &c.

The Philadelphia *Age* of the 13th inst. says: "It is currently rumored and generally believed that Gen. CROSSMAN, U. S. A., and Commander FRAILEY and Surgeon FOLTZ, U. S. N., have resigned from the League. A great effort is made to keep this and other defections a secret."

Said an Ohio Lieutenant at a meeting in Columbus to ratify the Philadelphia National Union Convention: "The questions raised by the war were slain, and out of the new order of things arise new issues, all clustering around, however, that grand old central idea—the perpetuity of the Union."

Judge MARTINDALE, at a Radical meeting in Indiana on the 8th inst., it is stated, advocated negro equality at the ballot-box, and said negroes should not only demand but fight for it, if they had any manhood. The sentiment was enthusiastically cheered by a large portion of the meeting.

A meeting to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia National Union Convention was held in Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday evening, 11th inst. CHARLES MOORE, Esq., presided, and addresses were made by ROBERT GILCHRIST, Jr., ASHBEL GREEN, and others.

The Darlington (S. C.) *Southerner* says that there is a movement on hand among the freedmen of that place to get up a petition to the President for the withdrawal of the military, the abolition of Provost Courts, and putting a stop to the interference of the Bureau with the affairs of the blacks.

Hon. B. F. MOORE, of Raleigh, N. C., has written a lengthy letter, addressed to his constituents, the people of Wake County, and through them to the people of the State, in reply to the recent letter of Ex-Chief Justice RUFFIN, and in vindication of the powers and validity of the late State Convention.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* has changed hands, and will support President JOHNSON'S policy, its new editor, Mr. CLARK WAGGONER, formerly of the Toledo *Blade*, being in full sympathy with the National Union men.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* recommends that the convention of soldiers and sailors, which is to meet at Cleveland on the 17th inst., when it adjourns shall adjourn to Louisville, and invite the Southern officers and soldiers to meet with it.

A call, signed by ROBERT E. MIX, Chairman of the Cuyahoga Democratic County Central Committee and others, has been issued for a Congressional National Union Convention in Cleveland, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, for the purpose of nominating a man for Congress.

The Boston *Advertiser* thinks that the withdrawal of Dr. GEORGE B. LORING from the canvass for the nomination in the Massachusetts Fifth Congressional District by no means insures to Gen. BUTLER the "inside track" in the race for the nomination.

Gov. COX, of Ohio, has ordered an election in the Twelfth State Senatorial District, to take place Oct. 9, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. JOHN W. CUMMINS, recently appointed an Assessor.

Major-Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY, for a long while commandant of Indiana, and now Minister to Peru, in a letter to Major GORDON, a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis, Ind., unqualifiedly indorses President JOHNSON'S administration, and opposes negro suffrage.

The Democracy of Lebanon County, Pa., have nominated Dr. C. D. GLONINGER for Congress. In Bucks County they have nominated HENRY P. ROSS; in Franklin County, J. MCDOWELL SHARPE, and in Union County, ANDREW H. PITT.

A correspondent, writing from Austin, Texas, states that there is some quiet talk of a division of the State, but it is very evident that no such proposition can be entertained with any show of success in the present Legislature.

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette*, a Republican paper, infers from the correspondence between Gen. BUTLER and his friends in the Fifth District that he will run for Congress, whether nominated by the Republicans or not,

Hon. CARL C. POPE, a member of the Wisconsin Senate, and a delegate to the Baltimore Convention that nominated Mr. LINCOLN for President, has written a letter indorsing President JOHNSON and his policy.

Hon. JOHN DAVIDSON, Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District of New-Jersey, has invited Hon. JOHN DAVIDSON, his opponent and the present incumbent, to meet him in a joint discussion of the questions at issue.

The Cleveland *Leader* states that the greatest interest of the Congressional canvass in Northern Ohio centres in the Ninth Congressional District, in which Hon. R. P. BUCKLAND, Republican, and T. P. FINEFROCK, Democrat, are the opposing candidates.

Election returns from 42 counties of Arkansas indicate the election of MILLER for Auditor, and CUNNINGHAM for Treasurer, by a majority of 2,000. There are 15 counties yet to be heard from.

JACOB BENTON, a lawyer of Lancaster, N. H., is named as the probable successor of Prof. PATTERSON, as member of Congress from the Third Congressional District of that State.

Hon. H. T. BLOW authorizes the announcement to be made that he will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for renomination in the Second District of Missouri.

Gen. BUTLER commences his Western campaign at Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 1. On subsequent days he will speak at Tiffin, Newark, Columbus, Dayton and Cincinnati.

Western Radical papers report that Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, telegraphed home that he should not return from Philadelphia until after the President had made his visit to Indianapolis and left the State.

GEORGE A. HALSEY, of Newark, United States Assessor, is the Radical candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of New-Jersey, he having been nominated by acclamation on the 12th inst.

A radical paper in Michigan places at the head of its editorial column the following: "For President in 1868, Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, the hero of New-Orleans."

It is now said that the chances are against the re-nomination of Mr. ANDREW J. ROGERS as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of New-Jersey.

Hon. G. A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, has quite recovered from his recent illness, and is announced to speak at a Radical meeting in Meadville, on Friday, 14th inst.

The Texas Legislature has passed a bill giving 320 acres of land to each Confederate soldier, who by wounds received in the late war, is incapacitated for labor.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Committee met in Boston, Tuesday, and instructed the Executive Committee to call a State Convention in Boston, but fixed no date.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD denies in a letter to the Gallatin (Tenn.) *Examiner* that he made a speech at Mouse Creek, in Monroe County, or anywhere else, in favor of negro equality.

The National Union Convention of the Eighth District of Indiana, held on the 11th inst., recommended JOHN PURDUE to the people as a candidate for Congress.

Hon. J. C. PARKER, of St. Joseph, Mo., has published a card declining to continue longer a candidate for Congress. This leaves Hon. BENJAMIN LOAN without a competitor for the nomination.

Hon. B. LAWLESS is among the candidates for Congress in the Third District of Kentucky, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. H. GRIDER.

It is proposed to erect a wigwam at Pittsburgh for the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention Sept. 25. It is reported that there will be five thousand delegates in attendance.

The Republican Convention in the New-York Twenty-third Congressional District will be held at Cortland Village, Sept. 18.

Gov. STONE, of Iowa, in consequence of serious illness, has been compelled to retire from his speaking appointments.

Col. S. S. HENKLE, a prominent Republican in Columbus, Ohio, refuses to follow the lead of the Radicals, and cordially supports the President's policy.

Speaking of the Maine election, the Springfield *Republican* says: "Blarneying the Fenians has proved a paying business after all."

In 191 towns in Vermont, Gov. DILLINGHAM'S majority is 19,954, a gain of 3,685 over his total majority in same towns in 1865.

It is announced that Messrs. DOOLITTLE and RANDALL will return to Wisconsin early in October, and stump the State.

Col. J. W. T. MCMULLEN, the commander of the Indiana "preacher regiment," is a supporter of the President.

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Semi-Centennial Celebration of the New-Haven Grays—Miscellaneous News.

We present our usual budget of National Guard news for the information of those interested in the movements and welfare of our State militia.

THE NEW-HAVEN GRAY'S CELEBRATION.

On Thursday last, the 13th inst., the New-Haven Grays celebrated their fiftieth anniversary in glorious style. Great preparations was made for the interesting event, and the affair was in every way a grand success. The Grays are a celebrated organization, being one of the oldest military companies in the United States, and have had during the fifty years of its existence twenty-nine Captains, twenty of whom are still living. The Company at the outbreak of the war sent a large deputation to the front, and they were the first company in the State of Connecticut to offer their services to the Government, and served out their term of service with honor. Animated by their example, three new companies rallied under the magic of their name and followed their footsteps to the field. During the war the Grays furnished the volunteer armies with three Generals, four Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, five Majors, fifteen Captains and eighteen Lieutenants. Beside sending a company to the war immediately upon the firing upon Fort Sumter, it had sent one hundred and fifty men into the service. Among the Generals who sprung from the Grays was the hero of Fort Fisher, Brevet Maj.-Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY, of the Regular Army, who in his letter to the Committee of Arrangements excusing his non-attendance, says: "Absent though I shall be, I shall yet remember the day, for I shall never cease to remember with pride and satisfaction my connection with a company whose record of patriotism and fidelity to duty is so glorious, nor can I ever forget the debt of gratitude which I owe to it for the military instruction which I received in its ranks, instruction which has been of the greatest value to me since I have been in the service of the Government."

The day was a delightful one, and the City of Elms seemed to wear its brightest aspect in honor of the day. At 11 o'clock, the active members of the Grays paraded the principal streets, headed by Lyon's Band, turning out nearly one hundred muskets, in four platoons, and the appearance of the command was a very fine one. All along the route of march flags were thrown to the breeze, and the sidewalks were thronged with citizens, the ladies being out in full strength, and they received the Grays with many expressions of approbation and esteem. After a long and weary march through the crowded streets, the Grays reached their armory and stacked arms on the pavement.

Inside the armory the veterans of the command were holding high carnival, friends long parted meeting each other with hearty greetings and unalloyed pleasure. These veterans came from all parts of the Union; one was from Iowa, another from South Carolina, several from Massachusetts, many from New-York, and some from the oil regions. Among those present were Nathan S. Munson, Southbury; Charles Adams, of Litchfield, (the founder of the *Palladium*;) Ezra S. Hamilton, of Hartford; Russell Hotchkiss, of New-York; George L. Northrop, of New-York; Wm. H. Steele, of Hartford; A. C. Stevens, of Washington, D. C.; Franklin W. Fish, of New-York; John E. Wylie, of New-York, and many others of like prominence. While indulging in convivial festivity, the members circulated a handsome autograph album, and the array of signatures spoke well for the prosperity of the Company, both in the past as in the present.

At 1 o'clock the procession was formed, under the command and direction of Col. GEO. I. WHITING, a Captain of 1821. The Grays, under Capt. BRADLEY, had the right of the line; next came the War Veterans, under command of Col. SAMUEL TOLLES, with Adjt.-Gen. F. PETERSON and Lieut. GEORGE L. NORTHROP for Lieutenants; Capt. and Brevet-Maj. W. W. MORSE, for Color-Sergeant. Next in order were the company, *per se*, men who had served in the earlier years of the Gray's existence; they were under the command of Col. PHILIP S. GALPIN, with CHARLES NICOLL, S. M. STONE and WALTER OSBORNE for Lieutenants, SAMUEL P. BOLLES for Orderly, and GEORGE TREADWAY, Color-bearer. Rev. Messrs. FREDERICK SILL, of New-York, and W. E. VIBBERT, acted as Chaplains. The War Grays turned out about 60 strong, and the Veterans proper about 150. There were 14 ex-captains present. The drummers and fifers were men who did duty many years ago: Fifers, AUGUSTUS LINES, STEPHEN STOWE and SAMUEL COOK; Drummers, L. L. SQUIRES, WM. BISHOP, SHERMAN and GEO. AUSTIN.

After the grand parade of the day, which was productive of great enthusiasm, the War Grays, the Veterans and the Young Grays, with their invited guests, proceeded to the banquet hall, where a most *recherché* repast was furnished, under the supervision of Messrs. ALLIS, of the New-Haven House, and Messrs. CHATTERTON & LOCKWOOD. Ex-Mayor GALPIN presided, and the clatter of knives and forks was for some minutes the only sound heard. When the more serious work of the day had been accomplished, and the Grays had satisfied the pangs of hunger, an address was delivered by WILLIAM KINNE, Esq., in which he spoke of the honors won by the Grays during the war; of the spirit which the organization had infused into military matters in the State; of the noble part which members of the company bore in the war; of TERRY, BRADLEY and MYERS—all Generals in the Union army—and of the heroism of those who fought and died for the flag.

The usual round of toasts were then proposed and responded to, as were also several volunteer toasts and sentiments. After the banquet, the Grays marched arm in arm to their armory, headed by Mayor GALPIN, and then dispersed till 9 o'clock, when they reassembled at the Hall to enjoy the promenade concert and hop, which fitly closed the day's celebration. Seldom has so large and fashionable an assemblage been witnessed in the City of Elms, and it was a sight worth seeing. Nearly all the prominent men and women of New-Haven were there, beside many from adjoining cities and States. The Connecticut militia were largely represented, prominent among whom were Major-Gen. RUSSELL, Gen. KELLOGG, of Waterbury; Gen. STANTON, of Hartford; Col. BURNHAM, of Hartford; Col. MALLORY, of Bridgeport; Col. ROCKWELL, of this City, and Major RICE, of Waterbury.

So ended the fiftieth anniversary of the New-Haven Grays, and they have reason to be proud of it, and of their splendid organization.

"THE BUSY BEES'" EXCURSION.

Next Friday, the 21st inst., the members of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. W. W. REMMY, commanding, intend going upon their third annual excursion. Last Summer this prosperous and genial body of young men startled the quiet inhabitants of the Kaatskills by their unwonted advent, and the excursion to that delightful region of mountain and waterfall proved a genuine and brilliant success. This year the company intend visiting the handsome little city of Bridgeport, Conn., they having been invited to do so by Mr. P. T. BARNUM and several other leading citizens of that prosperous place. This Committee of Invitation have determined to give the New-York boys a glorious reception, and have contributed toward a fund for defraying the necessary expenses. It is understood that the Fire Department of Bridgeport will participate in the festivities of the occasion, and the Bridgeporters in general will endeavor to make the visit of the "Busy Bees" a memorable one in the history of the Company. In return for all this promised festivity and fun, the boys of Company B will give a grand promenade concert and social hop, for the entertainment of their friends. HARVEY DODWORTH and his splendid band, now attached to the Twenty-second Regiment, will furnish the music, and the affair will no doubt be a perfect success. The Company will leave this City by the New-Haven steamer on Friday, arriving at Bridgeport during the afternoon. They will remain there, seeing the sights and enjoying the beauties of the town until Monday morning, when the homeward route will be taken up. Such an extended programme should insure success, and there is no reason why it will not. Company C, Capt. JOHN H. PALMER, will perform escort duty to the excursionists on their departure.

FIELD-DAY OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

In accordance with Regimental Order No. 16, issued by Col. THOMAS M. REID, from Headquarters of the Second Regiment, dated Sept. 13, the officers and members comprising that command are ordered to assemble at their Armory, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., in fatigue uniform, light marching order, with one day's rations, for a field-day, at Union-park, Sixty-third-street and Second-avenue. Lieut. MCCUSKER is ordered to receive a detail of twelve men and one sergeant from H Company, to act as a police guard, and will be on the grounds at 9 o'clock of that morning. He will report to the Colonel, previous to leaving the armory, for instructions. Capt. MURPHY is appointed Officer of the Day, Lieut. MCCUSKER, Officer of the Guard, both of whom will be relieved at 12 M. by instructions of the Adjutant. The members will be offered the opportunity of returning home with their families. Field and Staff will report, dismounted, to the Colonel, and the Band and Non-commissioned Staff to the Adjutant at 7:45 A. M.

THE WASHINGTON GRAYS' UNIFORM.

Col. VARIAN announces in General Orders No. 14, dated Sept. 12, that a special meeting of the Board of Officers will be held to-morrow evening, Sept. 17, at 8 o'clock, at which a full attendance is required. On or before said evening every Company Commandant will collect, and deliver to the Quartermaster, all uniforms and equipments now in their possession, having each man's name plainly marked on his uniform. Those who have not been measured must be present on that evening, as it will be the last opportunity. The new uniforms will be ready soon.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

On Tuesday last the First Battalion of Light Artillery, (Rochester Union Grays,) under the command of Major LEWIS, paraded in that city at Jones'-square for instruction and review. The battalion appeared in position with two full batteries of four guns each, and made a most creditable appearance. Gen. WILLIAMS reviewed the troops, and the affair was an exceedingly profitable one. The Grays served several months as guard to the rebel prisoners at Elmira, when they became very proficient in field exercises, and in general discipline.

At an election held on Wednesday evening in Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, the following changes were made in the non-commissioned officers of the Company: To be First Sergeant, W. H. NASH, *vice* E. M. VOUGHT reduced to the ranks. To be Second Sergeant, GEORGE W. PEARCE, promotion. To be Third Sergeant, E. T. AVERY, promotion. To be Fourth Sergeant, ROBERT FORREST, promotion. To be Fifth Sergeant, J. T. CAMPION, promoted from First Corporal. To be Corporals, C. S. REEVES, *vice* CAMPION promoted, and OSCAR DUNLAP, original vacancy.

Col. DOTY has resigned the Chiefship of the Bureau of Military Statistics, and Col. DUGANNE, of New-York, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Col. DUGANNE'S failing health has compelled his retirement.

Company A, First Regiment Veterans, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) will meet at their armory in Thirteenth-street to-day, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of furnishing [illegible] escort to the remains of their late comrade-in-arms, [illegible] SHERIDAN. The officers and members of the Regiment generally are requested to attend in uniform.

Near midnight of Friday, the officers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, accompanied by the regimental band, proceeded to the St. Nicholas Hotel and serenaded Gen. IRWIN, Adjutant-General of the State of New-York. After playing several national and patriotic airs, the assemblage dispersed. Gen. IRWIN made no public response.

The members of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, (Independence Guard,) intend celebrating their anniversary by an excursion to the hotel of Ex-Capt. CARPENTER, at Morrisania, on Wednesday next, the 19th inst. The boys intend to have a good time, and they expect a grand reception at the hands of their former comrade, as Capt. CARPENTER was a good soldier and knows how to keep a hotel.

To-morrow morning the members of Company K, Eleventh Regiment, (Washington Rifles,) intend going on their seventh annual target excursion and moonlight festival. The celebration is to be held at PAUL FALK'S Lion Park, corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street. The Company and their invited guests will leave Capt. SEEBACH'S residence, No. 273 West Forty-sixth-street, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely. These German festivals are always enjoyable, and we hope the Rifles will have fair weather for their holiday.

Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, will resume regular weekly company drills on Wednesday, Oct. 3, and every Wednesday thereafter during the season. Squad drills on every Wednesday and Friday evening. This Company has added largely to its effective strength during the Summer recess.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONS' TOURNAMENT

Twelfth and Last Day—Result of the Tie Game—Plunkett the Winner—He Takes the Billiard Table, McCarthy Wins the Silver Plate, Frawley the Watch and Chain, and Dion the First Prize, the Champion Cue.

The tie game between MCCARTHY, the champion of Indiana, and E. J. PLUNKETT, champion of Pennsylvania, played yesterday afternoon, resulted as follows:

MCCARTHY.—0, 0, 3, 14, 4, 8, 29, 40, 2, 0, 7, 0, 0, 9, 0, 0, 0, 12, 17, 2, 6, 9, 3, 9, 28, 5, 4, 0, 0, 27, 8. Total 234. Average 7:10-32.

PLUNKETT.—2, 0, 2, 25, 45, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 5, 0, 26, 0, 7, 0, 72, 44, 9, 9, 6, 0, 0, 5, 0, 2, 44, 0, 114, 63, 11, 17. Total 502. Average 15½.

Thus, as appears by the above game, taken in connection with those reported in yesterday's issue, CYRILLE DION, champion of all Canada, wins the first prize—the champion cue; EDWARD J. PLUNKETT, champion of Pennsylvania, the second—the full-sized four-pocket PHELAN & COLLENDER billiard table; T. MCCARTHY, champion of Indiana, third prize—the silver table, goblets and pitcher; and JOHN FRAWLEY, champion of Ohio—the gold watch and chain. The prizes were formally presented to the winners by D. E. GAVITT, Esq., manager, who, in the course of his remarks, alluded in grateful terms to the donors of the prizes, Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER, who, it will be remembered, likewise furnished the prizes won in the grand tournaments in 1861 and 1863, both of which contributed so much toward popularizing the game of billiards.

The concluding contests of the afternoon, which were witnessed by a large audience, were between PHILIP TIEMAN and JOSEPH DION, the American champion, and the latter and Mr. PHELAN. The first was the regular American game, 300 up, which DION won by 80 points. The second was a game as beautiful as it was novel. It consisted of 50 points; pushing was not allowed, and every shot had to be made through the aid of a cushion—it was, in fact as well as nominally, a cushion game. DION, who has no equal on this continent in shots which require a cushion for their exemplification, won by 44 points.

In the evening there were about one thousand spectators, many of whom were ladies. Aside from the presentation of the prizes, the proceedings consisted wholly of exhibition playing. The first game was between CYRILLE DION and E. J. PLUNKETT, and the latter won in handsome style. The second presented MICHAEL PHELAN and JOSEPH DION as contestants, the former winning a "push-barred" game of 150 points by 76. The third and last contest was between JOSEPH DION and JOHN MCDEVITT, and, in view of these experts being matched to play for the American championship and $1,000, on the 4th or 5th of October next, considerable interest and much feeling was manifested in their meeting on this occasion. MCDEVITT was the winner by 180 points in 400. The best runs were, MCDEVITT, 152 and 173; DION, 102.

The appended table, officially compiled, exhibits the relative positions of the eight players who have contended in the first annual tournament of the State and provincial champions of America. The intention, declared by the manager on Friday, to consider the tie game as part of the tournament proper, was not adhered to. Had it been, the result might have been different, and FOLEY, instead of MCCARTHY, have won the third prize.

GRAND SUMMARY.

PLAYERS.	Games Won....	Games Lost....	Innings......	No. of Points.	Best Average.	General Average.	Best Runs....
Dion........	6	1	289	3,465	25	11 286-289	127
Plunkett.....	5	2	297	3,809	16 4-31	11 32-297	117
Daniels......	3	4	308	2,887	15 7-33	9 115-308	80
McCarthy.....	5	2	328	3,293	14 11-35	10 13-328	99
Foley........	3	4	286	2,459	16 21-30	10 4-286	135
*Frawley.....	1	5	295	2,452	13 10-31	8 92-295	141
Hubbell......	3	4	382	3,252	9 41-51	8 196-382	98
*Harrison....	1	5	245	2,402	21 14-20	9 197-245	132

*Game No. 11, played by HARRISON and FRAWLEY, was by a vote of 7 against 1 declared null and void. Charge, collusion.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE BOUNTY BUSINESS.

THOMAS PLANT, an honorably discharged and one-legged veteran from the Army of the Cumberland, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. It appears that Mr. CHARLES NETTLE, a lawyer having his office in the Trinity Building, in Broadway, near Wall-street, was engaged by Mr. PLANT to collect his bounty, the veteran not knowing that the Soldier's Relief Association and the New-York State Military Agencies collect such moneys as are legally due discharged soldiers without charge. PLANT naturally expected that his promised bounty would be soon forthcoming, not knowing that great delay is occasioned by the press of business in the Claim office in Washington. Having become impatient and wearied with long waiting PLANT made his frequent visits to the lawyer more forcible than agreeable, and the latter no doubt would have been pleased to get rid of him at any rate. From impatience PLANT ran on to indignation and then to suspicion, and finally became so incensed that he yesterday morning paid another visit to Mr. NETTLE, and became disorderly in his language and behavior. This so exasperated the lawyer that he caused PLANT to be arrested by an officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The magistrate reprimanded the prisoner, and temporarily committed him as a warning for the future.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

The editorial columns of the TIMES have repeatedly pointed out the growing evils of rapid driving and reckless conduct of those having horses under their care, and the Police Magistrates are beginning to awake to the necessity of checking such dangerous practices by rigidly enforcing the law governing such cases. At an early hour yesterday morning ROSA MEGHAN and ANN COSGROVE, two honest and hard-working shop girls, attempted to cross Broadway at the corner of Courtlandt-street. In doing so they were struck, knocked down and run over by a horse and baker's cart, which was driven at a rapid pace up Broadway by one JACOB LUTZ. ANN was severely injured by the wheels of the cart passing over her lower extremities, and received sundry other injuries. ROSA was severely bruised about the head, side and back. Officer ——, of the Second Precinct, saw the accident, when he arrested the driver, LUTZ, and escorted him to the New-street Station-house, and the young women were escorted to their homes, in Railroad-avenue, Jersey City. During the day ROSA so far recovered from her fright and bruises as to enable her to appear in Court, and prefer a charge against the prisoner, who was then remanded for further examination. LUTZ resides in Wooster-street, and denies all intent of running over the young women, as indeed he might, though the fact of his careless and reckless management of the horse was testified to by the officer arresting him. Severe punishments should be meted out to all such offenders, in justice to the pedestrian public.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

PETTY LARCENY.

Mr. HENRY SCHWAB, residing at No. 50 Chrystie-street, made oath yesterday, before Justice MANSFIELD, that on the night of the 14th of September, one CHARLES MILLER came into his house and took therefrom several articles of ladies wearing apparel, valued in all at about $15. He was seen coming out of Mr. SCHWAB'S room by Mr. EDWARD BUCK, another occupant of the house. In the pursuit the stolen property was dropped by the thief, and subsequently recovered. A number of the neighbors joined in the chase, and MILLER was soon apprehended. He denies the charge; but was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

CAPTURE OF AN AUSTRIAN BURGLAR.

On the night of the 2d of August last, the premises No. 98 Hudson-street, occupied by Mr. JAMES BARRENS, were burglariously entered, and the following articles stolen therefrom, viz.: 2 dress frock coats, valued at $70; 3 linen shirts, worth $9; 1 vest, worth $6; 2 pairs of woolen drawers, valued at $2 50, and $14 95 in United States fractional currency. Mr. BARRENS could get no clue to the thief for a long time, but yesterday, being in company with an Austrian barber, named CHARLES GRUNDY, the latter, on pulling some other articles from his pocket, dropped a pawn-ticket on the floor, which, upon examination, proved to represent the articles of clothing stolen from Mr. BARRENS, whereupon he caused the arrest of GRUNDY, who was committed for trial, without bail.

A DISHONEST COLORED SERVANT.

EMILY HOWE, said to be the proprietress of an alleged house of ill-fame in Greene-street, appeared before Justice LEDWITH yesterday afternoon, and preferred a charge against SARAH SMITH, a colored chambermaid in her employ, who she alleges stole $10 in United States greenbacks from her, under the following circumstances: On Friday night as she retired to bed, Mrs. HOWE placed the money under her pillow, first taking care to put a private mark upon it, according to her usual custom, so that if it was lost or stolen she could easily identify it. The next morning she arose and went down to breakfast. As [illegible] the purpose of airing the bedding and attending to her other duties as chambermaid. Mrs. HOWE had been down stairs about an hour when some one called with a bill, and in order to settle it she went up stairs to her room to get the money that she had left under her pillow. She was very much surprised to find that it was gone, and that SARAH was gone also. She immediately went to the grocery store, on the corner of Houston and Greene streets, where she was in the habit of dealing, and there learned that the girl had been there a few minutes before, purchased two drinks of liquor, and given a $5 bill. Upon examining the notes in the drawer, Mrs. HOWE readily identified the $5 as one of the marked bills stolen from her by SARAH. She accordingly caused the arrest of the suspected one, and had her brought before Justice LEDWITH, by whom she was committed, without bail, for trial at the Special Sessions.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Preparations for the Meeting To-morrow Night—Letters from George Ashmun, Esq., and Douglas Taylor.

Great preparations have been made by the Committee of Arrangements to render the Grand Mass Meeting to-morrow night at Union Square a perfect success. Six stands for speaking have been erected, two of which will be occupied by German orators. The main stand will eclipse all previous efforts at display of this sort, and will be hung with flags, banners, mottoes, &c. All the stands are to be brilliantly illuminated with gas, an arrangement having been made with the gas company to form the proper connections. Bonfires, torch-lights, fireworks, gunpowder and cannon, will form a portion of the attractions of the occasion. Gen. DIX has been selected to preside at the main stand, and other prominent gentlemen will conduct the exercises at the other stands. Among the prominent speakers who have promised to be present, are Ex-Governors PRICE and PARKER, of New-Jersey; Governors PARSONS and SHARKEY, of Alabama and Mississippi; Col. JOHNSTON, of Nevada; JAMES T. BRADY, Mayor HOFFMAN, and Hon. H. J. RAYMOND. In the course of the evening a piece of fireworks will be exhibited, representing President JOHNSON surrounded by thirty-six stars, and the quotation from one of his speeches: "I stand on the Constitution and the Union of the States."

The following letter is from GEORGE ASHMUN, Esq., of Massachusetts, the gentleman who presided over the Convention which nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President:

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Concurring, as I most heartily do, in the purposes of your proposed meeting in New-York on the 17th of this month, I am nevertheless compelled to say, in reply to your invitation to be present, that my engagements will not enable me to comply with your request.

You propose "to respond to the action of the Union Convention at Philadelphia," and I am sure that New-York will return a most hearty response in affirmation and approbation of that action. The honor of New-York, as well as the intelligence of its people, and its interests in a restored integrity of our Union, all combine to give assurance of such a result, both at your preliminary popular gatherings, and at the final adjustment at the elections which are to follow. I am glad to see this assurance strengthened by the united, earnest action of gentlemen all over your State, as well as on your Committee, who have heretofore been widely separated upon by-gone party issues, which the march of time and events has trampled out of sight and out of existence. And this assurance is not weakened by the fact that the path along which you propose to tread is illuminated by the great heart and great intellect of a son of your own State, who has done and suffered more than any living man, for the cause of human rights and constitutional government, and whose successful labors in keeping the peace of the world, at a time when the bad passions of some of our own people and the worse tendencies of foreign governments, seemed ready to plunge us into a general conflagration, gives him the highest title to beckon us onward; where he leads it is safe at least to follow. And it would be shameful, indeed, if now his own State should falter and fall for lack of faith in his fidelity! I will not believe it. And surely in New-York the name of Mr. SEWARD should be a protection, if any were needed, against the foul imputations upon the motives of the President of the United States in his efforts for an immediate and safe restoration of the Union of the States.

I know Mr. JOHNSON well. He is honest, sagacious, true, and firm, and all such imputations upon his motives are most unjust. I know, too, that he is faithfully following the same line of generous and far-seeing policy which guided Mr. LINCOLN up to the hour of his death, and I cannot be brought to doubt either its expediency or its justice. Certainly no higher or holier motive for action, in a public servant, can be suggested, than that of a desire for the immediate restoration to friendly relations of those parts of our country which have been alienated. The war, followed by a solid and lasting peace, may, after all, prove a blessing. But a hollow truce, out of which fiery passions and unscrupulous personal ambitions seek to make profitable harvest, cannot be anything but a curse. Restoration upon the basis of mutual interests and mutual honor, promises everything which an honest heart can desire; and the resolutions of the Union Convention at Philadelphia, solemnly made, and acceded to by Southern representatives of high personal character and position, give us all the "guarantees for the future" which can be asked or wanted. Vengeance, hatred, heart-burnings and ill blood can be stimulated by high-sounding words of crimination and savage threats of a reopened war; but if we desire a restored commerce between the alienated States, a restored credit for our national currency, a restored prosperity to the industry of every part of our great country, and a renewed and increased power to present an undivided and unbroken front upon all national questions towards the rest of the world, let us at once, without hesitation or reluctance, extend to the Southern States the most precious political right of a Constitutional Government—the right of representation, and thus make our Union "*Now* and forever, one and indivisible!"

The issue, and the only issue for trial by the people to-day, is as to this right of representation. Other questions are started by adroit partisan managers who seek to distract attention from the great and vital one. But all others should be subordinated to this one of representation. Shall the Southern States be treated by us as conquerors would deal with conquered territory, or should they be recognized as States of the Union, with equal and unquestioned rights of representation in Congress? In other words, shall we have Union or disunion? Let that issue be kept broadly and fully in the public mind, and we may safely await the final judgment of the people. The passions of the hour may, and undoubtedly will, in some parts of our country have sway for a while; but the final judgment will be against faction and for the Union.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. ASHMUN.

Messrs. BLATCHFORD and others, Committee, &c., &c.

The following letter from Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR needs no explanation:

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1866.

John E. Williams, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: To my great surprise, a letter addressed to me over your signature is paraded, with a characteristic introduction, in the columns of this morning's *Tribune*, in which you quite unnecessarily decline an honor never intended for you.

That well-known citizen, Mr. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, whose name was suggested to me by Hon. THOMAS MCSPEDON, Chairman of the New-York General Committee, has probably wondered why the various circulars designed for him, have never reached him. In the hurry of making up, advertising and notifying, the two hundred originally selected, my Secretary, misled by my verbal direction, given with an offhand familiarity, in private, to place "*Johnny Williams*" on the list, has made an obvious error in the initials, which, being continued without observation, has deprived the Committee of the services of a truly loyal Union man, and an ardent friend of JOHNSON and his country.

Permit me to suggest, that there are sixty in the directory named "JOHN WILLIAMS," who have an equal right to "rush into print;" but only one, (the original JOHN H.) who has any right to feel aggrieved.

With great respect,

DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Chairman, &c.

Twentieth Ward National Union Johnson Club.

This Club, but lately organized, met on Friday night in force, at their Club-room, No. 147 West Thirty-second-street.

The minutes of the last meeting, embodying the resolutions before published in the TIMES and indorsing the platform of the Philadelphia Convention of 14th August, were read and unanimously agreed to. Further business of the organization of the Club was then gone into, all of those present placing their names upon the Club-roll.

The Chairman, THOS J. BARR, Esq., addressed the meeting, briefly announcing that the great object of the organization was, as expressed in their resolutions, to indorse by word and act the proposed action of the Government, having at its head their President, ANDREW JOHNSON. The members of the Club, he said, were men hitherto of differing shades of politics, but now united for a common purpose. The Secretary, Mr. RABINEAU, and other gentlemen present, expressed themselves in like fashion.

It was then resolved that the members should meet at their rooms in the afternoon of Monday next, and proceed in a body to the great demonstration in Union-Square. It was the purpose of the Club to do this in a style becoming the organization, with music, banners, torches, &c., but it was found impossible to effect this in the short time (two days) permitted them before the day of the monster meeting, their own organization being incomplete till Friday evening.

The meeting, therefore, adjourned till Monday, at 7 P. M.

Great Union Meeting in the Thirteenth Ward.

Under the auspices of the Johnson National Union Club an immense meeting of the Conservative citizens of the Thirteenth Ward was held last evening in the main room of the Clinton Garden, Clinton-street, near Broome. The stairways, halls and every part of the inclosure was packed with an enthusiastic throng, and the place fairly resounded with cheers for JOHNSON and HOFFMAN. A light field-piece outside added its voice to that of the people. It was served by Mr. THOMAS H. FERRIS and some returned soldiers. The Committee of Arrangements displayed considerable taste in the decoration of the club-room. There was a profusion of flags and banners, and the front of the Garden was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Mr. HENRY TICE, President of the Club, acted as Chairman, assisted by a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Gen. NELSON TAYLOR, Representative of the district in Congress; Col. ALEXANDER STEWART, one of the "Boys in blue;" Councilman KOCHLER, JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Esq., FREDERICK HOLSTEIN, Esq., and others. JOHN KERRIGAN, the famous vocalist, sang a new campaign song, called "Hoffman is our Leader," the audience joining vigorously in the chorus. After the adoption of a series of resolutions reaffirming the faith of the meeting in the patriotism of ANDREW JOHNSON, its pleasure with the nomination of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, and extending an invitation to the Conservative citizens of the Ward to join in the demonstration at Union-square to-morrow evening. This club, which is apparently terribly in earnest in this campaign, propose holding another mass meeting at the same place on the 24th inst., which JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, EDWARD N. DICKINSON, Esq., and other prominent citizens will be invited to address.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NUISANCE.—The public are always willing to encourage exhibitions of enterprise in the way of building and needful repairs along our streets, by patiently bearing the annoyances incident to them; but some of our builder-mechanics impose on good nature in not providing suitable passage way for pedestrians in front of the lots where these operations are going on. For example, Friday evening after the shower we saw at Nos. 410 and 558 Broadway, the never-ceasing line of foot travelers splashing and begriming themselves with mud in a manner delighting the eyes of juvenile boot-blackers. A flagged sidewalk is numbered among the indications of a superior civilization, but when interspersed with patches of the aboriginal soil once cultivated by our agricultural ancestors, the same well moistened, without a brick or board or shingle to relieve the plastic monotony, the peculiar advantages become of an ideal nature. Whose duty is it to see that on a rainy evening ten thousand respectable seekers of rational pleasure shall be abused by a lazy builder, who is out of the way and cannot get his share of the profanity for which he is responsible?

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court Prison by Coroner NAUMANN, over the body of MARY COYLE, who committed suicide by hanging, under a temporary aberration of intellect. SAMUEL P. ATKINSON, night watchman in the Prison, testified that the deceased was admitted to the prison on Friday, she being committed as an insane person. About 9:15 o'clock that evening the watchman made his usual tour of the cells, and at first could not see the prisoner in her cell, but afterwards discovered her by the water pipe. As she had no business there and was remarkably quiet, ATKINSON entered the cell and found that the unfortunate woman had hanged herself by tying her handkerchief round her neck and then fastening it to the Croton faucet, she being quite dead. The jury rendered a verdict that the "deceased came to her death by suicide by hanging herself to the water faucet of a cell at Fourth District Prison." Deceased was 50 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

WORKINGMEN'S AND TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION, WEST FARMS.—This organization was completed last Friday evening. The meeting was held at the Adriatic Hotel, and was opened by SCOTT R. SHERWOOD, Esq., on whose motion WILLIAM G. LIVINGSTON, Esq., was made Chairman. Other officers were chosen and a constitution adopted, after which the permanent officers for the ensuing year were elected. JAMES JENKINS, Esq., was chosen President, with four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and Marshall. Mr. SCOTT R. SHERWOOD introduced the resolutions, and addressed the meeting, stating, at length, its purpose, and expressing its resolution to demolish the rings which have so long hindered by their political maladministration the Taxpayers and Workingmen of the District. Remarks were made by Messrs. JOHN CRAWFORD, DANIEL HUGHES, and others, and the meeting adjourned.

ARREST OF THE CONFEDERATE LIEUT. JOHN C. BRAINE.—JOHN C. BRAINE, the Confederate Lieutenant who seized the steamer *Chesapeake* in December, 1863, was last evening arrested at the Wall House, Williamsburgh, by Deputy United States Marshal BAGLEY, on a charge of murder. It will be recollected that BRAINE and a party of Confederates took passage in the *Chesapeake* at New-York, and when she was at sea they overpowered her officers, killing the second engineer, and took her into Halifax, N. S. BRAINE is now locked up in the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house.

A FIGHT.—A little after 12 o'clock on Friday night, two men, named PATRICK CONWAY and MICHAEL MEEHAN, *alias* Bull Meehan, got into an altercation upon the corner of Governeur and Monroe streets. The fight lasted for nearly a quarter of an hour, and resulted in serious injury to MEEHAN, who was picked up and conveyed to his residence in Scammel-street. CONWAY was arrested, and locked up in the Seventh Precinct Police Station-house.

FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, a man named PETER DOWLING, employed in the dry-goods house of Messrs. BELL & HOYT, No. 141 Elm-street, fell through the hatchway of that building, and sustained injuries so serious in their nature that it is doubtful if he will recover. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

MILL BROOK, MORRISANIA, TO BE MADE A SEWER.—The Board of Trustees of the town of Morrisania, at their meeting on last Wednesday night, ordered that a survey be made of Mill Brook, a stream running through the town. It is a tortuous stream, and in its various windings has a running distance of about three miles. The object of the survey is to find out the practicability of making it a sewer, and which, if made, would probably be the largest one in the country. It would have to be at least ten feet in diameter to meet the object required, as in the Spring the volume of water passing through the brook is so great that one of a smaller capacity would be inadequate, and would fail of the object required. It will probably cost five hundred thousand, and might reach the sum of a million of dollars, as the ground through which it runs is private property, and would have to be purchased by the town.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The twenty-second annual fair of the Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be held on the fair ground in the town of Tarrytown, near the village of White Plains, on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st days of September. From the former exhibitions of the Society, we may anticipate that this will far exceed any one that has before been held. A large amount in premiums is offered, and a large attendance of exhibitors is anticipated.

NEW-JERSEY.

ASSAULTED HIS FATHER.—Justice REILLY, of Bergen, on Saturday morning committed to the County Jail for trial a colored man, named THOMAS ELLSWORTH, brother of CHARLES, executed at Newark for wife-murder sometime since, charged with perpetrating a violent assault on his father, MOSS ELLSWORTH. The weapon used was a billet of wood, with which the son struck the father a violent blow, inflicting a severe wound and laying the cheek open to the bone. Young ELLSWORTH was arrested by Officer CROSSMAN, of the Bergen Police.

ACCIDENT.—A lad named GEORGE DEVINE was run over in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, and severely injured. It was found, however, that no bones were broken, and the little fellow, having gotten upon his feet again, refused to go home until he had sold a basket of fruit he was vending at the time of the accident.

[Advertisement.]

"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND HIS OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

[Advertisement.]

GRAND UNION MEETING.
FIREWORKS,
TORCHES, LANTERNS, FLAGS, &C.,
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD'S,
No. 9 Dey-st.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 15—*In steamship Virginia, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Wildfang, Iowa; Miss H. Wildfang, Iowa; Miss A. Wildfang, Iowa; Mrs. John Gilbert, Miss Sarah Gilbert, Master John Gilbert, Liverpool; John Wheeler, New-York; Mr. Lyman, New-York; Joseph Young, New-York; P. Hansen, Iowa; J. Buckland, St. Louis; B. Brown, California; Rev. B. R. Gifford, J. Hill, New-York; R. Greenfield, New-York; J. Hopkins, New-York; W. Fisher, England; John Jones, England; Mrs. Jones, England; Wm. Paroli, Paris; N. Meshier, Paris; G. Robertson, New-York; Mrs. Robertson, New-York; P. Sarelle, Havre; E. Johnson, New-York; Mrs. E. Morris and 2 children, New-York, and 155 in the steerage.

SEPT. 15—*In the steamship Atalanta, for London*—Mrs. E. Kelly, Mrs. Maria White, Jno. Salmon, A. T. Anderson, Chas. Seymour, F. Balliveg, J. H. Heimeyer, Geo. Brentine, G. K. Dennis, Mrs. Bridget Fellum, Wm. Fincham, B. Greenland, Mrs. Lydia Hook and 2 children, John Jones, W. H. Clark, wife and child, Mrs. Sarah Boshoysen and 3 children, James Fagen, Wm. Aschoff, Mrs. Catherine Dale and infant, Wm. Gibson, Thos. Bradley, John Bradley, Jas. Haggerty, Jos. Boges, and others in the steerage.

SEPT. 15—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Miss Margaret Dercy, Miss Mary McCarthy, Miss L. Selden, Miss Dunham, E. T. Paine, Henry B. Selden, Rev. James A. Dercy, Rev. John McCarthy, L. Derain, wife and two children, Mr. Zachrisson, Mr. Weitbrecht, W. F. Dunham, Charles Green, Miss H. Fitton and child, Miss Mary Howard, James Smith, E. T. Sawyer, Hugo Ricks, W. Chaten, W. G. Anderson, W. Cochrane, Mr. Kindeneco, F. W. Robbden, Mr. Calleway and wife, J. L. Munn and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Corballis, James Lester, Andrew Colville, W. F. Catmar, J. F. Lahmund, H. Keenan, J. C. Kruse, Julius H. Farmsticker, A. Meralez, J. W. Chisholm, Chas. Scott, H. Witte, J. Healey, W. Roman, George Stevenson, T. Wallace, Thomas Moore, Mrs. Saxon and child, Edw. Spencer, Mrs. M. Morgan, A. Dean, J. Anderson and son, G. Cardigan, wife, child and servant, and others in the steerage.

In steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans—Miss Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Thos. P. May, Miss Griffin, Mrs. Seiler, Miss Georgia Johnson, Miss A. A. Helene, Mrs. A. B. Zoller, J. Simpson, O. M. Strong, Mrs. A. J. Evans, Mrs. O. Chadwick, Mrs. C. Moore, Miss S. Gridley, Thos. Moir, W. Tenneman, L. Cramer, Max Phenhardt, Miss S. Leblanc, Miss A. Schloehter, James H. Trask and wife, Thomas McKenna, Robert Donald, Miss J. Theil, Mrs. T. Clayton, R. H. Bowles and family, James Hailes and lady, Mrs. E K. Bryant, son and servant, Daniel Harrison, wife, nurse and 2 children; Mr. Handorf, Mr. Fournier, Charles Lanoux, B. Franconi, Mr. Rousseau, M. Gonnam, Miss Dawson, Miss Blondelet, Albert Dufour, and lady, Mr. Gautier, Miss Bourquoin, Mr. Lamet and lady, Mr. Labunire, Miss Allonchevy, M. Rochester, Miss Sanguy, M. Chawonnie and lady, John Stanton, Jos. [illegible]

In steamship Marmion, for New-Orleans—Capt. C. H. Roome, wife and 3 children, Capt. Chapman, wife and children, N. Lovens and wife, [illegible], G. Brewer, D. L. McClum, W. D. Largy, T. Humphrey, [illegible] Humphrey, Miss Humphrey, T. Leonard, Wm. Smith, Miss Smith, G. Clarke, wife and child, D. Lewis, S. Clarke, S. Moody, T. Watts and wife, H. Ryan, T. Williams.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship El Cid, from Newbern—Miss C. E. Janney, Mrs. L. T. Bates, Mrs. Esleben, L. J. Campion, E. H. Henderson, Mrs. S. Tuber, G. F. Schmidt, Geo. Everson, Mrs. R. D. Jameson, W. Dissosway, T. G. Sparrow, J. S. Gordon, Capt. J. P. Rosecrans, U. S. A., N. J. Smith and lady, H. Zimmerman, Miss A. Jones, Miss G. Collins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 41 | Sun sets.....6 08 | Moon sets.....10 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 56 | Gov. Island.12 48 | Hell Gate.....2 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Granada, Baxter, Charleston, A. Leary; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; City of Boston, [illegible], Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Virginia, (Br.) Prowse, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Atlanta, (Br.) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall; George Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mississippi, Sumner, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; Marmion, Hazard, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Valley City, Snyder, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamers Ascenset, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ship Alpha, (Norw.) Nielsen, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Barks Boomerang, (Br.) Crichton, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Brett, Son & Co.; T. H. Armstrong, Longe, Galveston, Young & Cowan; Cupobli, (Ital.) Braccio, Bristol, J. H. Phillips & Son; Evergr., (Br.) Hughes, Newry, Booth & Co.; Thos. Dryden, (Br.) London, Sloman & Edye; Sepia, (Br.) Whitehall, St. John, N. B., Hatt Baxter & Merrill; Tickler, (Br.) Friend, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Black Swan, Hodges, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; [illegible], Webber, St. John, N. B., I. Nevius & Son; T. W. Rowland, Berry, Mobile, Young & Cowan; Agnes, (Br.) Wilcox, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Edwin Rowe, Stairs, Demerara, J. Eneas, [illegible]

Schooners Ella Fish, Willey, Philadelphia, H. W. Loud & Co.; Mary Jane, Allen, Galveston, Young & Cowan; T. N. Seymour, Norton, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; [illegible] E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; S. & B. Smith, Cole, Machias, Snow & Richardson; Lizzie, Tabbut, Jacksonville, J. Moore & Co.; [illegible], Boston, Wm. Shaw; Henry De Cordova & Co.; R. Tabor, Arnold, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Sir Robert, Coombs, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght; Young Teazer, Burger, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; [illegible] Reed, St. John's, [illegible], Calais, J. S. Simpson & Son; Emily Ann, [illegible]; J. P. Kirtland, Bowen, Norfolk, [illegible]; Charm, Crowell, Portland, Baker & Dayton.

Sloops J. Duryea, Pinderson, Bridgeport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Rhode Island, Hall, Providence, via Newport, [illegible]

Canal-boat Osprey, Lord, Baltimore, Easton, McMahon & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Bark Joseph Wiser, [illegible] Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Sunshine, Parker, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar to Wm. & A. Nelson.

Bark Thomas Fletcher, Pendleton, Grand Turk, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to [illegible]

Bark Marriaane 3d, (Port.) Patina, Lisbon 33 ds., with wine, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Queen of the South, (Br.) Wilkin, Algoa Bay 78 ds., with wool, &c., to [illegible]

Brig Independence, (Br.) McNitte, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to C. F. Hubert.

Brig Eliza Ann, Ayers, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Geo. E. Prescott, Mills, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Brig A. P. L., (of Arichat,) Landry, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to B. F. Smith & Co.

Schr. M. H. Stockman, (of Philadelphia,) Cordery, Lingan 20 ds., with coal to Gothwaite & Overton.

Schr. Susan H. Gibson, Bartlett, Lingan 22 ds., with coal to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. E. J. Palmer, Palmer, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Thomas Fix, Hall, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Hamilton, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Six Sisters, (Br.) Grant, Cape Canso 11 ds., with fish to Thos. S. Whitman.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Albany, for Middletown.

Schr. R. L. Tay, Brown, Providence.

Schr. John Walker, Overton, Rondout, for Fall River.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. E. Wooten, Young, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Westover, [illegible], Calais, with lumber.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, [illegible], New-London.

Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. J. Weaver, Loper, Virginia.

Schr. S. Morgan, Burnell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. Lenthal, Martin, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Van Name, Van Name, Virginia.

Schr. J. & C. Merritt, [illegible], Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Kenzel, Grant, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Virginia, City of Boston, Atalanta, Marmion, Mississippi, George Cromwell, San Salvador, C. W. Lord, Granada, Niagara, Hatteras.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 15—Arr. steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia; Mary Sanford, New-York; brigs Marshall, Gorse; Randolph, Swan Island; Abby, Gonaives; Anna D. Torrey, Baltimore; Annie Batchelder, Georgetown.

Miscellaneous.

Steamship Gen. Meade, from New-York for New-Orleans, before reported in tow for Key West, with machinery disabled, had struck on the Ferry Rocks, near Cape Florida, and was got off by the wreckers for $15,000.

Schr. J. S. Wainwright, from Boston, at New-Bedford 14th inst., had been in contact in Vineyard Sound with the three-masted schr. Lizzie Batchelder, from Philadelphia for Boston, and lost jibboom, bowsprit, stove bow, &c.

Schr. Joseph Hay, with a cargo of pig iron, sunk at her wharf at Wareham Narrows on the 14th inst.

Spoken, &c.

Aurora—ship, Milburn, for Liverpool, Aug. 12, lat. 16, lon. 31.

Wm. Martin—wh. schr., for Boston, Sept. 11, lat. 42 30, lon. 65.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Aug. 31, barks Lucy A. Nichols, Ford, for New-York next day; [illegible], for Boston in 2 ds.; Tempest, for Portland in 4 days.

GET THE BEST
WARD'S
PAPER COLLARS

For ladies and gentlemen, the largest assortment in the New World.
TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE,
And wholesale and retail at the manufactory, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, for all the new books of the day, and the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 539, Sept. 15, 1866.
77, 18, 51, 20, 47, 63, 65, 34, 66, 24, 10, 3, 41.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 540, Sept. 15.
18, 75, 11, 28, 2, 10, 50, 12, 55, 61, 47, 17.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 439, Sept. 15.
3, 10, 24, 37, 61, 45, 33, 30, 11, 57, 50.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 440, Sept. 15, 1866.
73, 78, 71, 40, 25, 29, 20, 68, 37, 76, 52, 6.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

In drawing of Sept. 4, 1866,
No. 8,877 drew $100,000
No. [illegible] drew 50,000
No. [illegible] drew 25,000
No. [illegible] drew 10,000
No. [illegible] drew 5,000
No. [illegible] drew 5,000

being the six capital prizes. Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall st., N. Y.

PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVana and all other legalized lotteries. Royal Havana tickets—price, $30. [illegible] Information given. Circulars sent. Orders [illegible]. Office hours from 8 until 8 P. M. [illegible] COTTE, Broker, [illegible] Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGAL LOTTERIES, No. 267 Broadway. PLATT & STURGES, Brokers.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, 176 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.
RISTORI. MEDEA.
DIRECTOR..............J. GRAU.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1866, at 8 o'clock,
DEBUT IN AMERICA
of the renowned tragedienne
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI.

Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that all the necessary arrangements for the debut of MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI are completed.

HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20.

The tragedy selected for this occasion will be Legouve's celebrated MEDEA.

Mme. RISTORI in her celebrated role of MEDEA, supported by her celebrated Italian Dramatic Company.

The sale of reserved seats for the first three nights of Mme. Ristori in America will commence on MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 17, at 9 o'clock, at the Ristori Administration, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering & Sons.

Scale of prices including Reserved Seats:
Proscenium Boxes, containing four seats....$20
Private Boxes, containing six seats....[illegible]
Orchestra Seats, reserved....3
Dress Circle, reserved....2

Subscriptions for the season of Eighteen Nights will be received on Monday and Tuesday.